THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 155

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

New Foreign Trade Factors Stir Up Difficult Situation; Hull Faces Trying Problem

Complications Develop in Dealing With Australia, Japan and Brazil

Complexity Is Acute

Britain Joins in Protest of Smuggling of Japanese Goods Into China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—On the heels of the United States' 42 per cent boost of tariffs largely against Japanese textiles, the foreign trade situation is thickened again today.

The State Department is closely following the smuggling situation in North China, where wholesale importations of a wide range of Japanese exports in complete defiance of the customs authorities is reported. Reports that Australia is about to apply discriminatory rates against American exports, and news that Brazil is negotiating trade treaties with Germany and Italy without including most-favored-nation treatment for the United States also complicate the situation.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that these situations are under careful study, and that the United States is in position to act to protect its interests.

United States and Britain Protest

On May 12, Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador at Tokyo, protested to the Japanese Government against the extensive smuggling into North China through areas dominated by Japanese military forces. His protest was co-ordinated with a similar British complaint, once again indicating the close parallel action between American and British policies in the Far East.

What more Washington can do to help remedy a situation which is currently estimated to be depriving the Chinese Government of more than one third of its annual revenues from customs sources is not entirely clear. Retaliation in some other field is possible, and it is not too far-fetched to suggest that the serious commercial position in North China was in the background together with more important, immediate reasons when President Roosevelt boosted tariffs on Japanese textiles last week.

Retaliation Is Proposed

It is suggested that Philippine tariffs on Japanese goods, particularly textiles, could be elevated, indicating the end of last October's "gentleman's agreement" dividing the Philippine market between the United States and Japan. Insular textile men have regularly complained, ever since the Philippine agreement was put into effect, that Japan was exceeding the quota it has been informally allotted: about one third of the total textile imports against two thirds for the United States.

This was the first of the friendly pacts between the United States and Japan, and represented a notable apparent success for the Hull policy of commercial agreement and amicable, co-operative sharing of markets.

Hull's Course in Doubt

It is not yet clear that Secretary Hull will sacrifice this or any other of his hard-won successes in the interests of retaliation against Japanese commercial pressure upon the Chinese Government, not to mention the Chinese market. Certain it is, however, that the State Department is disturbed at the turn events are taking, with the earmarks of new economic hostilities in three continents.

Moreover, two can play at any retaliatory game, and the cables from Tokyo announce that the Japanese have just bought 130,000 bales of Brazilian cotton, equal to 10 times their 1935 purchases. Whether the Brazilian suppliers can now produce enough cotton to make any deep inroads into American sales to Japan remains to be seen.

Confidence Is Disturbed

American confidence has been based on the assumption that Japan would buy its raw cotton where it could get it best, cheapest, and most abundantly, and that this would remain to be the United States. The accounts from Brazil, however, are disquieting.

There is another Brazilian issue: The reports that trade agreements with Germany and Italy will leave out most-favored-nation treatment for the United States, though this is specifically guaranteed in the United States-Brazilian trade agreement, one of the first important pacts made under the Hull program.

It gives substantial advantages to Brazilian manganese producers. But coffee is Brazil's real gold mine, finding by far its largest market in the United States.

Consumer Would Pay

The possibility of application of American quotas being applied to Brazilian coffee exists, but is not believed to be particularly practicable because the heaviest penalty would fall upon the American consumer.

About the new Australian duties, little information is available here, and the State Department will naturally defer any action until it is fully informed.

But the entire situation disturbs those working for freer world trade, at a very time when the final conclusion of the Franco-American agreement was taken to constitute a real victory. No more such major achievements are in sight before the November elections, when the voters will have a chance to pass indirectly on the general Hull trade program.

U.S. and British Trade Lose Ground in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

THE percentage of total imports into China from four of the leading nations follows:

	1933	1934	1935
United States	21.86	26.16	18.93
Japan	9.71	12.21	15.03
Great Britain	11.33	12.00	10.48
Germany	7.95	8.99	11.09

Japanese Move For New Control Over China Seen

PEIPING, May 27 (AP)—Vernacular newspapers said today the so-called East Hopei Province autonomous district, now under Japanese tutelage, would be reorganized into a special district of the Japanese-controlled North China demilitarized zone.

Chang Teh, now counselor of the East Hopei Political Council, will be appointed director of the district under Japanese orders, the Chinese newspapers reported.

Nanking Reported Protesting Against Tokyo Army Moves

NANKING, May 27 (AP)—The Chinese Nationalist Government was understood today to have dispatched a new protest to Tokyo against recent reinforcement of the Japanese army in North China.

The Japanese explanation that additional troops were required to protect Japanese lives and property in North China and to guard against a "Communist menace" apparently failed to impress Nanking.

The protest was understood to point out that no strong reinforcements were permitted under the Boxer protocol and to reiterate the Chinese contention that Japanese lives and property were in no danger.

General Seeks Understanding

Two days ago Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister of the National Government, appealed for establishment of an understanding between the two countries at the earliest possible moment.

At the same time authoritative Chinese quarters said Japan's recently strengthened military garri-

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Probers Name Dr. Townsend For Contempt

Ask House to Turn Case Over to Court for Action

Two Aids Included

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—After two more officials of the Townsend movement had joined its leader, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, in defying the Congress of the United States, the special House committee investigating their organization today launched contempt proceedings.

By a vote of 6 to 2 the committee decided to report the action of the three leaders of the $200 a month old-age pension plan to the House with a recommendation that they be cited for contempt to the district attorney of the District of Columbia. The House will be required merely to vote on the resolution. If passed, the whole dynamite laden issue will be delegated to the courts where a long drawn battle is possible. Dr. Townsend this morning declared that he would carry such a case direct to the Supreme Court.

Investigation Pushed

In the meantime the committee intends to push ahead with its investigation of the movement, calling such witnesses as will testify and reading into the record evidence obtained about others.

The committee's action today followed a week of harassed indecision and was taken in the face of obvious danger of playing directly into the hands of Townsend strategists who are admittedly hoping for an opportunity to represent their leader as the subject of persecution.

It is conceded by responsible members of the committee that had Dr. Townsend been the only official of Old Age Revolving Pension, Ltd., to defy the committee no action would have been taken. However, when he instructed his subordinates to do likewise, and they complied, the committee felt it had no further choice. To have permitted the challenge to go unanswered would have established a precedent damaging to the prestige of Congress.

The two who joined Dr. Townsend in defiance were Dr. Wunder, eastern regional director of OARP, and John B. Kjefer, member of the board of directors of the movement. Sheridan Downey, counsel for OARP, and second in command of the organization, also sounded a complimentary note of defiance in a statement, but was ignored. Mr. Downey had not been called by the committee to

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Interstate Buses To Cut Fares June 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 27

FARE reductions made by eastern railroads, effective on June 1, will be met by virtually all motorbus lines operating interstate transportation services, according to a survey here today. Having been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which ordered railroads to reduce their basic coach fare to 2 cents a mile, the new motorbus tariffs also are to be in effect on June 1.

The 10 per cent reduction for round-trip tickets on motorbus lines will be continued on new tariff schedules, though it was said that under the new railroad regulations, special round-trip fares were not offered.

Representative rates announced by the Greyhound lines showed a reduction to $12.95 from the present $14 charged for a ticket between New York and Chicago, while the charge from New York to Washington was reduced from $5.50 to $3.75. The new Greyhound rate between Boston and New York had not been announced today, but existing one-way fares were $4.25.

Heimwehr Split As Starhemberg's Prestige Wanes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 27—Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg's attempt to rally leaders of his Heimwehr, or private army, in a policy of opposition to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, has already led to a split in the ranks of his followers.

The Prince held a conference with 18 of his chief supporters yesterday. Considerable disagreement at once showed itself. In the end Eduard Baar-Baarenfels, the present Vice-Chancellor and long Prince von Starhemberg's chief lieutenant, deserted the Heimwehr and went over completely to Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Serving "Two Masters"

Thus the question of the Heimwehr men in the present Cabinet who are trying to serve two masters is solving itself. They are leaving Prince von Starhemberg—who has no job, no plans, no money—to serve his rival.

Immediately after the long Heimwehr meeting Herr Baar-Baarenfels went to his office and as the head of Chancellor Schuschnigg's new state militia issued a fiery appeal to all armed Heimwehr men to leave the private Heimwehr army and enter the militia, which he said would be trained and practically controlled by regular army officers.

Tables Turned

The Prince himself is largely responsible for the lack of loyalty among his followers. Seven months ago, for purely personal reasons, he ousted his strongest adherent in the ministry, Major Emil Fey, in order to give Major Fey's place to Herr Baar-Baarenfels and now Herr Baar-Baarenfels has deserted him.

Following the conference, a loyal remnant of the Heimwehr announced that it has moved its headquarters from Vienna to Linz and that it has appointed a new general staff chief to take Herr Baar-Baarenfels's place.

Not So Serious

To the man in the street, it sounds almost like rebellion that as the Government orders the Heimwehr to disarm, the Heimwehr issues circulars regarding a "General Staff" with headquarters at Linz, Austria's third largest town. But despite Prince von Starhemberg's boast that the Heimwehr would only be disarmed over his dead body and the fact that the appeal which Herr Baar-Baarenfels has issued to his militia resembles the speeches which generals make to their soldiers before battle, the situation is not considered so serious as its seems.

Might Mean New Alignment

The Heimwehr has lost prestige and discipline and lacks money, so although many Heimwehr men are bitterly opposed to Chancellor Schuschnigg, the organization, though armed, is not thought to be in position to put up a successful fight against the regular army. Some dissatisfied Heimwehr men and the National Socialists, however, are expected to co-operate against the Government. In fact, the number of the Government's opponents is increased rather than decreased as a result of the exclusion of the Heimwehr from the Government.

Meanwhile a great deal of tension certainly exists. The Government has ordered the leaders of the Fatherland Front to meet tomorrow and is taking vigorous measures to prevent an outbreak of open opposition.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, May 27

Blum—Considers Woman for French Cabinet

Paris—Léon Blum, the Socialist who is expected to be Premier of France, meticulously fashions his Popular Front Cabinet from the whole vast, diffused political area left of center.

Blum may soon reach toward the natural scientist's laboratory for dark-haired, youngish Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, daughter of parents who discovered radium. Madame Joliot-Curie may be offered the post of Undersecretary of State and become the first woman member of a French cabinet.

Socialists, Radical Socialists and Communists are yielding candidates for the Cabinet. The Foreign Office portfolio offered to Edouard Herriot, who refused it, gives most concern. As Blum prepares the Socialist Government for launching, one must recall the vicissitudes of the Leftist Government of 1932. Deflation, the Stavisky scandal, Fascist plottings, irreconcilable divisions of ideology lay in wait for that Government, which used many a Cabinet as a balancing pole.

Blum's concern must be that of maintaining the unity of the Leftist factions that enabled them to make common cause at the polls.

Trade—Theories Tumbled Over by Practices

Washington—America detects a few sour notes in the generally happy symphony of accelerated foreign trade.

Last week was Foreign Trade Week and the nation gazed at exhibits marked: "$4,300,000,000 of total foreign trade last year"—"A rise of 42 per cent in exports since the low point of the depression"—"A rise of 10 per cent in American exports to Canada"—"Reciprocal trade treaties reach 14"—"Negotiations well under way with Spain"—"Preliminary conversations have begun with Great Britain, America's largest customer."

From these rainbow-hued exhibits, the State Department has buckled down to the pedestrian task of removing a few snags from the trade channels.

Clouds in Far East

Most threatening of these snags is continued smuggling of goods into North China, allegedly with the tolerance of Japan, which is reported to balk efforts of Chinese customs officials to apprehend the smugglers. On May 12 America's Ambassador Grew protested against contraband goods that impair the Chinese market for American products.

There followed two acts which are interpreted as stemming in part from America's determination to bring pressure against Japan to stop smuggling.

On May 18 America adopted a silver purchase policy to bolster China's economy and, perhaps, to support Nanking from drains arising from smuggled goods that escape duties.

A Possible Boomerang

On May 21 the President put into operation a 42 per cent impost on Japanese textile imports. This act protrudes incongruously from the Hull free trade policy, and its wisdom is challenged in many quarters.

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Boston News Today:

Investigation of Mansfield Regime Demanded
Harvard to Bestow Honorary Degrees on 66
Biennial Session Issue Stirs State House
Probe of Securities Division of D. P. U. Urged

All news of Boston and New England today will be found in the local section of this edition.

British Arms Check Unrest In Palestine

Troops Arrive From Egypt as English Families Quit Storm Centers

Commission Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, May 27—Firm action by police and government forces have momentarily checked the serious disturbances which have been in progress for the past six weeks in Palestine.

Sir Arthur Wauchope, British High Commissioner, has reaffirmed that no strike or lawlessness will force the British Government to abandon the duties imposed by the mandate.

Meanwhile, the Government is looking for a way out and is sending a commission here to thresh out the Arab and Jewish case. The commission's findings may determine the future policy as regards this country.

Lawlessness Sanctified

Arab leaders, encouraged by Nationalist gains in recent rioting and strikes in Egypt and Syria, spread the word that this must be the last decisive struggle whether Palestine is to be Arabian or Jewish, thus sanctifying as patriotism any lawless act intended to terrorize the Jews or to intimidate the Government into a reversal of its mandate policy.

What is now a general Arab strike was begun by the spontaneous closing of some shops in Jaffa and stoppage of Jaffa workers. A body calling itself the Supreme Strike Committee later sanctioned and encouraged the strike, using intimidation against those not in sympathy.

Civil Disobedience

The threat of civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes were added to the declaration of the strike, which it was declared would be continued until the Jewish immigration was stopped.

Until today the concerted attack on Jews, such as that at Jaffa, and lawlessness continued to spread, scarcely a day passing without murder from ambush.

Widespread burning of Jewish crops and uprooting of trees and other vandalism held the stage for a month, and, although this has recently subsided somewhat, antigovernment sabotage has increased.

Reinforcements

The Government, prepared for emergencies, has supplemented the police force and regular garrison by three extra battalions of light tanks and armored cars. The Jews still insist that an Arabian-Jewish agreement is possible. Demands made by Palestine Arab Nationalists are that Jewish immigration into Palestine be stopped, that land sales by Arabs to Jews be prohibited and that Palestine be given a national government. The Jews claim that these three demands would negate the Balfour Declaration.

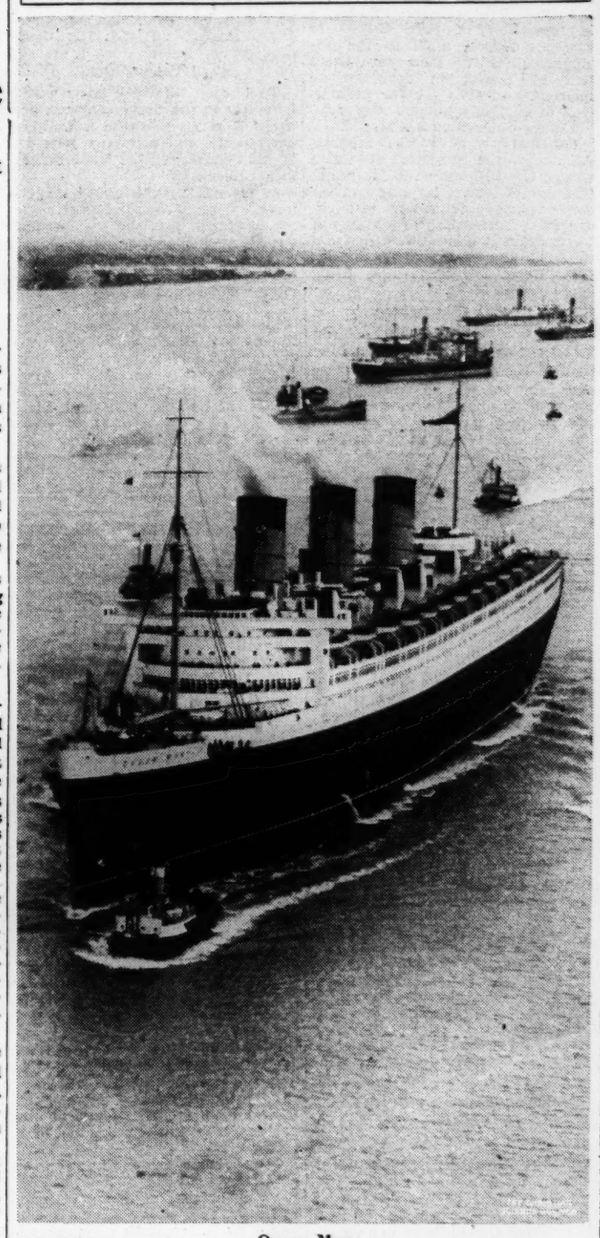
British Evacuating Families From Revolt Centers in Palestine

JERUSALEM, May 27 (AP)—Rising Arab anti-Jewish terrorism, mounting to the aspect of rebellion in many sections of the Holy Land, caused British officials to evacuate their families today from the Arab-predominated town of Jaffa.

The British women and children were removed from the seaport of Jaffa to the nothwest Palestine port of Haifa aboard a warship.

This was the third British evacuation of an Arab town in as many days. Families of officials left troubled Nablus last night, coming to Jerusalem as a precautionary measure. Monday, British families at Gaza took refuge in police barracks.

Giant Cunarder Starts Maiden Trip



© Fox Photos

Queen Mary

Candidate for Atlantic Blue Ribbon Sets Out on First Trip to New York

Peace Conference Is Halted by U. S. Due to Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Convening of the Inter-American Peace Conference has been deferred until December, after the presidential elections, with the dual objective of preparing the way for agreement more carefully, and in order to send a more distinguished American delegation with a new mandate from the people.

Such a delegation, it is felt, can then undertake new commitments designed to protect the Americas from overseas war, without fear of attack or repudiation by the political opposition. Should the Republican Party win the election, the new Secretary of State would doubtless be invited to take over the work.

More Time Needed

Anxious to avoid the old mistake of calling a conference before a basis for ultimate agreement had been worked out, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Latin-American Affairs, have deliberately slowed up the timetable. Original plans to have the confer-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Queen Mary Leaves Port For Atlantic Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 27—This afternoon at 4:34, the R. M. S. Queen Mary stirred beside her quay, was nosed and pulled by tugs and then set her bows down Southampton Water toward the sea with 2139 passengers on board.

Britain's largest and fastest liner had started on her career. It was her Commencement Day.

The noise that greeted the great vessel from the intricate miles of water front here, from large boats and small boats, liners and yachts, shouting crowds and whistles and sirens, was like a spontaneous but prolonged cheer, magnified 100 times.

Due in New York June 1

Many are hoping that the blue ribbon will be recaptured on this first trip. But the Cunard White Star Company has announced officially that the great vessel that has now gone from the sight of Southampton will not make a record bid on her maiden voyage.

The Queen Mary's arrival time in New York has been altered from 1:21 p. m. to 4 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on June 1.

Whether this decision not to attempt the record will be maintained remains to be seen. It is considered improbable here that the liner will arrive ahead of time.

Normandie Broke Record

On her maiden voyage the French liner Normandie broke the record with an average speed throughout the journey of 29.68 knots.

It is known that the Queen Mary is capable of some 33 knots. No official figures were divulged when she sped 15 times over the measured mile on a gray April Saturday off the Arran coast. Unofficial observers agreed that on one of the last runs she attained and held a speed of 32.84 knots.

The Normandie has meanwhile been refitted with new propellers and structurally altered. A similar speed is promised her by her builders.

President's High Tax Stand Causes Smoldering Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—President Roosevelt has taken a hand in the congressional tax crisis. He has told leaders that he wants Congress to stay in session until the full amount of the proposed $1,137,000,000 additional revenue is provided in new tax laws. Furthermore, he has taken so firm a stand for higher taxes, and particularly higher taxes on undistributed corporate earnings that he has provoked smouldering opposition, that may burst into the fire of open revolt.

Instead of bringing about a compromise, a conference of Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee at the White House last night threw the tax situation back into confusion. The conference broke up after several hours close to midnight without formal comment, except the customary perfunctory expressions of hope issued by leaders.

Anything But Harmonious

On the other hand, it became known today that the conference had been anything but harmonious, and that President Roosevelt, backed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Herman Oliphant, Treasury general counsel, had taken a strong stand, pointed to the demand of the country for a nearer approach to a balanced budget, and thrown the weight of his support in the direction of the original heavy taxes on undistributed corporate earnings embodied in the House bill.

The ameliorating influence of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, was not exerted in the discussions, for he was unable to be present. The importance of the conference, however, was indicated by the presence of Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader of the Senate, who is not a member of the committee.

The debate last night, it is understood, turned on the crucial question

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Fossil Links 60,000,000 Years

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27 (AP)—Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen of the geology department of Princeton University, announced yesterday the discovery of a complete fossil skeleton more than 60,000,000 years old.

He said it was found in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming by the 1935 Scott fund expedition of the university, which was under his direction. The bones have just been removed from the rocky matrix in which they were imbedded. Albert Thomson, of the American Museum of Natural History declared it was the most difficult specimen to prepare that he had ever handled, Dr. Jepsen reported.

Dr. Jepsen said the hyoid bones of the throat, scarcely an eighth of an inch long and no larger in diameter than a horse hair, were perfectly preserved. The skeleton, he said, was that of an animal of the Paleocene epoch about the size of a small rat. Only a few toes were missing.

Dr. Jepsen judged from the length of the hind legs that the animal was of the leaping variety similar to the modern lemur. He said it was by far the most complete skeleton of that age yet found.

President Sees World Benefit By Social Work

Message to Conference Says It Helps Peaceful Neighborliness

Praises Progress

Speakers Stress Widening Scope of Activity in Many World Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27—Viewed always as in the forefront of movements for better understanding and improved relations among individuals and among nations, the National Conference of Social Work is driving forward along a wider front today than ever before in its whole long history, according to competent observers at the sixty-third annual meeting of the body, on here this week.

Every one of the hundreds of addresses delivered before the various sections of the conference, which began here last Sunday, was interpreted as sufficient ground for this analysis, according to the consensus.

President Sends Message

A message from President Roosevelt and an address by Dr. Parker T. Moon, professor of international relations at Columbia University, here last night, stressed this wider national and international "social-mindedness."

The convention chose Indianapolis for its 1937 meeting and Seattle as the 1938 convention city. This will be the first time the conference has gone to the Pacific coast since 1929, when it met in San Francisco.

The President's message was read by Stanley Reed, Solicitor General of the United States, and was addressed to the conference as a whole through its president, Monsignor Robert F. Keegan. After expressing regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his "great concern for the work of social welfare agencies and the efforts of social workers to make this country a more neighborly place in which to live."

President Expresses Regret

President Roosevelt's letter follows:

It is with sincere regret that I find myself unable to be at the 1936 meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. I have great concern for the work of social welfare agencies and the efforts of social workers to make this country a more neighborly place in which to live. Cognizant, therefore, of the value of your deliberations and proceedings, let me assure you of my deep interest in the high purposes for which you are convened.

The National Conference of Social Work is indeed an expression of the social conscience of America. Its members have consecrated their lives to the bringing about of a better social order wherein men and women shall have greater opportunity to enjoy the blessings of life.

Humanity Not Society

Many of us are accustomed to appealing for the cause of humanity. Let us remember that humanity is not society; humanity is just plain folks. Some of our so-called leaders have made the mistake of looking upon men and women as economic and social units. Logically, therefore, they speak of men and women as individuals, just as they would of other things—of animals or plants or atoms.

In matters of social welfare we should keep sight of the fact that we are not dealing with "units," "individuals" or with "economic men."

Dealing With Persons

We are dealing with persons. Human personality is something sacred. It enjoys the light of reason and liberty. It grows by rising above material things and wedding itself to spiritual ideals.

Our social order is worthy of human beings only in so far as it recognizes the inherent value of human personality. Our cities, our states and our nations exist not only for themselves but for men and women. We cannot be satisfied with any form of society in which human personality is submerged.

To you as president of the conference and to all who participate I send my deepest and most heartfelt congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

World Peace on Horizon

Dr. Moon saw international peace as "a living reality which may yet be preserved" if everyone interested in human welfare would work to remove the causes f human conflict.

He condemned war as "a major cause of the evils against which the world of today is striving," and declared that "unless world peace is solidly established, there can be no national security or general social security in America."

Justice and charity are the prerequisites of peace, he held, adding that "by substituting neutrality and self-interest for justice and charity, we may unwittingly follow the easy road to moral suicide."

Dr. Moon declared the League of Nations as "the most useful method of preserving peace."

"The League has succeeded amazingly well in its moral function of detecting and condemning aggressors," he said. "The failure has been

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A—Culotte in desert cloth, all colors, 14-20, $2.

B—Slacks in desert cloth, all colors, 1.15. Swimming bag, 69c.

C—3-piece play suit, pique, 14-20, all colors, $2.

D — French spun Zephyr wool swim suit, $3.95. Pebble crepe cap, 75c.

E — Shirt with hat to match, terry cloth, 1.25. Shorts in gabardine, 14 to 20, $1.

F — Halter and shorts of seersucker, 1.15

G — Cork sole, worsted colored tops, all sizes, 1.98.

Jonasson's Sportswear—Street Floor

Socialists Ask 6 Billions for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27—The platform of the Socialist Party adopted for this year's presidential election declares that the "New Deal, like the Old Deal, has utterly failed," asks an immediate appropriation of $6,000,000,000 to continue federal relief to the unemployed for the next year, urges cost of production for working farmers, and calls for the prohibition of company unions.

Among other demands are:

Continuance of Works Progress Administration projects at union wages; the 30-hour week for labor; abolition of tenant farming and the conversion of plantations into co-operative farms, and termination of the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration as threatening the wage and living standards of labor.

Constitution Debate

Most debate was elicited by demand for changes in the Constitution of the United States. A delegate who wanted an entirely new constitution found only a few backers. Another who sought to make Congress the sole judge of constitutionality, got more, but easily lost. Finally, the convention endorsed the "Farmers' and Workers' Rights" amendment. This measure grants the Federal Government power to acquire and operate industries and limits the veto of the Supreme Court in social legislation.

The platform contains an arraignment of war as a product of capitalism.

The Socialist viewpoint of industry was reiterated in condensed form as follows:

"Under Socialism the socially necessary industries would be socially owned and democratically administered by workers, consumers and technicians. The farmer working his own farm would be secure in its possession."

Dodging by only a step a second split at its convention here, the Socialist Party today begins its undisputed Left Wing career with another controversy on its hands. A referendum has been ordered on the measure of Socialist co-operation with the Communists.

The majority in the convention bent closer to the Communists yesterday than the party has ever gone.

No vote was taken, but sentiment swept so unmistakably toward a plan for limited teamwork with the Communists that only last-minute intervention by Norman Thomas prevented immediate endorsement.

Referendum Is Set

Declaring himself with the majority, Mr. Thomas, the party's presidential nominee, counseled sending the issue to the party membership by referendum after this year's political campaign is over. The hour for adjournment had then passed and the convention was laboring to get through. This was the only major compromise accepted through the strenuous gathering. The referendum is set for Dec. 1.

Collaboration with Communists makes one of the most fateful issues in radicalism. Organized labor shuns the Communists, and the convention was warned yesterday that organized labor also shuns any group linking up with the Communists.

Need Labor's Help

To lose contact with labor would be costly to the Socialist Party, because it purposes to be a working class party and primarily puts its hope in converting the trade unions to Socialism.

As both Communists and Socialists are devoted to the class struggle against capitalism, the tendency of the left wing Socialists favors a lessening of aloofness. On their part the Communists boisterously offer more companionship than the militant Socialists are willing to give.

The new perplexity now raised in the Socialist Party calls for a specific definition of how far such a partnership may go. Beyond that point looms the momentous consideration of how far organized labor may itself be willing to go with Socialism, should trade unions ever come to regard Socialism as too friendly with Communism.

Hoan Is Defeated

For the first time in this meeting Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, and the influential Wisconsin delegation, found themselves in the minority. Mayor Hoan and Mr. Thomas have been the two dominant leaders of the "New Guard" which sealed its victory over the "Old Guard" in the split ousting the contesting delegation of New York right wingers.

On the Communist issue, Mayor Hoan and Mr. Thomas took opposite stands. Mr. Thomas termed the issue comparatively minor.

This question of working with the Communists furnished a text of separation in this week's split between the Old Guard and militants. The new party of right wingers now being formed rejects any Communist fraternizing.

Stand Toned Down

Another source of strife in the split, the declaration of principles adopted two years ago, was toned down in phraseology yesterday. The phrase "bogus democracy," a target of old guard criticism, was erased. In the new passage on democracy, the Socialist Party reiterated its "faith in economic and political democracy."

Continuing, the new definition says, "A system of complete democracy is only possible, however, in a classless society wherein the Government is the servant of the entire people and not the tool of a ruling class."

Countering assertions from ousted old guarders that the Socialist Party in its present hands sponsors violence, the new guard passed yesterday a resolution on armed insurrection. This revision of the declaration of principles declares:

Violence Is Opposed

"The ability of the Socialist Party to continue rule and build Socialism once it has won partial power, will depend upon the active support of the masses of the nation. The Socialist Party, therefore, firmly believes in the strengthening and maintenance of existing democratic institutions through which the Socialist will of the masses may be cultivated and expressed.

"The policy of armed insurrection by a minority against a stable state machinery is romantic impossibilism, entirely inconsistent with membership in the Socialist Party. Advocacy of such a policy is rejected by the Socialist Party.

"The Socialist Party, however, will never surrender cheaply the human liberties and democratic rights for which generations of American workers have paid so dearly, nor will it permit the will of the masses to be frustrated by Fascist dictatorship."

Resistance to War

The declaration of principles, which brought differences over policy to focus two years ago, contained also a divisive passage on massed resistance to war. This was left unchanged. The Socialist position on war was reaffirmed in a long resolution, saying in part:

"Should war break out despite our efforts, we will continue to carry on the class struggle and the fight against war, and through mass resistance to it, through agitation for a general strike, will endeavor to convert the imperialist war into an organized mass struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government." Holding that "no capitalist device can be a basis for a policy of peace," the party repudiated sanctions and any possible redistribution of colonies.

Farmer-Labor Party

Debate on relationship to farmer-labor parties brought on a clash between Left Wing elements. The majority agreed that a Labor or Farmer-Labor Party was coming in the near future, but not nationally for this year's presidential election.

Against pleas that to go into such a party would mean liquidating the Socialist Party, the convention voted to carry the work for a Farmer-Labor Party into labor and farmer organizations.

This means that the Socialist Party is willing to give up its political identity as a separate party when a larger opportunity of attaining socialist goals is opened by a more comprehensive class party.

The Socialist Party, however, would retain its independence within the larger grouping, patterning after the independent Labor Party in England. The plan adopted yesterday proposes for the Farmer-Labor Party a federated organization. Trade unions, parties like the Socialists, etc., would affiliate into the new general party, rather than its being based primarily on individual membership.

Wisconsin Experiments

Herein the convention did not coincide with the latest of the Farmer-Labor parties, which was set up six months ago in Wisconsin. The Socialists there have gone in on a membership basis discarding any attempt to affiliate, though keeping up the party organization for propaganda.

Relations with the labor movement also elicited divergent views. The labor committee advised the election of local labor committee of trade union members to "co-ordinate the action of Socialists within the trade union in order to carry out the policy of the party."

The same resolution was passed two years ago. After yesterday's debate the formation of such local committees was relieved of being mandatory.

Hereafter the Socialist Party will have no national chairman. An acting chairman will be named for each session of the national executive committee. The party moved to enlarge its work by establishing a regional office with a full-time secretary.

New Executive Group

Women were given larger recognition by decision to employ a national women's secretary to develop the activities of women in the Socialist Party.

The new national executive committee consists of Devere Allen of Connecticut, Norman Thomas and Max Delson of New York, Maynard C. Krueger of Illinois, Albert Sprague Coolidge of Massachusetts, Daniel W. Hoan and Max Raskin of Wisconsin, Franz Daniel of Tennessee, Darlington Hoopes and George Rhoeds of Pennsylvania, and Powers Hapgood of Indiana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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PITTSBURGH

U. S. Election Brings Peace Conference Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

ence in late July or August were obviously impracticable.

Though the Roosevelt Administration wishes to get its plans for an inter-American neutrality bloc into workable form with as little delay as possible—for nobody knows when such a bloc might have to withstand the pressure of an overseas war—they have deferred to the various disadvantages of a pre-election meeting. Among these are the fact that Secretary Hull would probably not be able to attend, and if he did would be under the shadow of uncertainly as to re-election. Moreover, any commitments which might be made by the American delegation would almost certainly be used against them by the Republican opposition.

Preparation Is Important

It is now recognized that preparation for conferences is generally more important than the conference itself. Unless a broad and general platform for agreement is worked out in advance, the last-minute attempts at accord while the conference is at work, under the lime-light of stirred-up national opinions, are apt to fail.

Preparation for the Buenos Aires meeting already has gone through several important stages. First, the bare points for the agenda were submitted by the governments concerned, and collated into outline form by the governing body of the Pan American Union. These skeletonized points have now been submitted back to the governments which originally proposed them, for fuller study, observation, and discussion.

Agenda Study Starts

The pre-conference period is now at the stage of study of the preliminary agenda points. The governments have agreed, however, to submit their complete observations no later than June 30. When the full and final statements of the governments are received, on that date, they will go into the discussion stage at Washington in the preparatory agenda committee, composed of the Ministers of Argentina and Mexico, the Guatemalan Minister, and the Department of State.

This study is expected to continue six weeks. By mid-August, the committee expects to have the agenda annotated and prepared in final form. This stage of the preparatory work is highly important, for it is expected to indicate which subjects may be successfully pursued at the Buenos Aires meeting, and which should go into the visionary pigeonhole.

By Sept. 1 this final annotated agenda is expected to be printed and ready for distribution to the governments. It would be physically possible for the delegates then to start for Buenos Aires. The trip would take no less than a month for the Central American delegates, who have first to sail to New York before they can get liners for South America.

Advantages in Delay

It would be just possible, therefore, for the conference to convene on Oct. 1. But the United States delegates have served frank notice on their colleagues that if they wish the conference at that time, they must expect a second-rate American delegation, with the shadow of the elections overhanging.

On the other hand, to defer the conference until Dec. 1, or even later in that month, would render possible more leisurely preparation and a delegation from the United States with new political powers. The Latin-American delegates met these views with cordial assent to postponement until December.

Of course, if a Republican President is elected in November it will be unlikely that his foreign policy toward broad issues of neutrality and the Americas will be completely formulated in one month. He may be as reluctant to co-operate with President Roosevelt as the present Executive was to assist former President Hoover in 1932-33. But if a more friendly and constructive attitude prevails, it would be possible for the incoming President to name his Secretary of State, and co-operate with outgoing Secretary Hull. There has been very little Republican criticism—almost none—of the Roosevelt Latin-American policy of the good neighbor, and Republican leaders co-operated in formulating the present neutrality policy.

Neutrality Bloc Sought

As for practical points in the agenda, the United States still concentrates on its hopes for welding together a neutrality bloc, which can work to keep the Americas out of war themselves, and might shorten an overseas conflict by cutting off its supplies.

The sensational proposal for an American League of Nations meets with little sympathetic response here. It is expected to be one of the suggestions relegated to the remote background by the agenda committee. There is more sympathy for an Inter-American Court of Justice, but even that is a secondary objective compared with neutrality. The scheme for an anti-war pact is strongly supported here, but its terms have not yet been widely discussed. Cultural objectives of the conference are also stressed.

Hopes Show Gain

Altogether, it is considered that the chances for success at Buenos Aires have been greatly improved by the more careful time-table, plus the assurance that the American delegation will be distinguished, representative, and in no political uncertainty.

At the same time, the conference is still a useful adjunct to President Roosevelt's electoral plans. He can still say: "Re-elect me and I will keep you out of war, will promote peace and neutrality in a safe area: The Americas." And if he is re-elected, he might even go to Buenos Aires himself—though that is unlikely—and in any case would send his Secretary of State with a powerful, forceful program for inter-American co-operation which would take second place only to Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations plans back in 1919-20.

Contempt Proceedings Started in House

(Continued from Page 1)

testify, whereas both Messrs. Wunder and Kiefer were under subpoena to appear today.

How Committee Voted

The two members of the committee who voted against the contempt action were Representatives Samuel L. Collins (R) and John H. Tolan (D), both of California. Both are avowed supporters of the Townsend movement. Members voting to cite for contempt were Representatives C. Japser Bell (D), Missouri, Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, John B. Hollister (R), of Ohio. Scott W. Lucas (D), of Illinois, Joseph A. Gavaghan (D) of New York and J. William Ditter (R), of Pennsylvania.

Decision of the committee to accept the Townsend challenge constituted a step filled with political dynamite. Townsend forces are prepared to represent the action to the country as one more instance of allegedly high-handed intimidation of individuals by Congress and a flouting of constitutional rights of individual liberty.

Efforts will be made to link the Townsend incident with the telegram seizures of the Black committee and other similar instances which have been held up by the Republican Party and the Hearst Press as evidence of undemocratic methods of the Roosevelt Administration.

Committee's Views

The majority of the committee feels, however, that the public has a right to know what use is being made of the hundreds of thousands of dollars collected by the Townsend movement and that any attempt to halt the investigation by defiance must be answered.

All Townsend officials do not, apparently, share the opinion of Dr. Townsend as to the rightness of his course of action. According to committee members one high Townsend official telegraphed that the instruction to defy the committee was "the last straw" and that so far as he was concerned the "laws of the United States" were more important to him than the whim of Dr. Townsend.

Economic Inquiry

The committee at its morning hearing turned aside for a change into the economics of the Townsend plan, putting on the witness stand Albert G. Hart, instructor of economics at the University of Chicago, one of a group of economists who published a pamphlet purporting to disclose the fallacies of the plan.

Mr. Hart denied the Townsend contention that the plan would bring about a return of prosperity, pointing out that since the money to be paid out in pensions would be raised by taxation there could be no great increase in net purchasing power. There would, he held, be a shift in purchasing power. But this shift could not produce any increase in business or in employment because the taxpayers would lose in spending power what the pensioners would gain.

Tax Mystification

Referring to the 2 per cent transactions tax proposed by the Townsendites for raising the money to pay the pensions of $200 a month, he said, "The tax plan is actually based on mystification."

"It sounds simple, something like a 2 per cent retail sales tax. But by the time you analyze it, it figures out about like a 10 per cent sales tax."

As further evidence of the likely complications of the proposed system he held that if put into force there would have to be 10,000,000 tax returns filed per month or 120,000,000 per year, a volume of returns which he thought would swamp the tax administration of the Government. Income tax returns total only 6,000,000 per year.

Other Complications

Following the tax returns would come thousands of court cases, payment of taxes under protest, refusals to pay, and the building up of an enormous tax collection service which would eat up a significant proportion of the tax return. He doubts that the courts could handle the volume of cases, even if doubled and tripled in number.

Finally, he held that the tax could not possibly produce more than $6,000,000,000 annually, even if it could be administered efficiently, whereas, according to Townsend estimates, it would require $20,000,000,000 annually to provide $200 a month for the eligible pensioners.

"It is an ideal example of what is a bad tax according to all rules of taxation," he asserted.

Police Agencies Pressed to United Action by Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Highly-trained, conscientious, and co-operating law enforcement agencies, supported by a law-abiding and law enforcement-demanding citizenship will be necessary to combat the criminal racketeers of the present day, the police school of the Institute of Government agreed here.

The school, composed of law enforcement officers from 12 counties in this area and including city, state and county police, constables, sheriffs, deputies, city, county and state solicitors, federal agents, and others interested in the work of law enforcement and crime prevention, met in the assembly room on the third floor of the Mecklenburg Courthouse.

Prof. Albert M. Coates of Chapel Hill, director of the Institute of Government and a member of the law faculty at the University of North Carolina, presided over the district session, and the general theme was co-ordination of the various city, county, state and federal agencies toward the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals, with the citizenship alive to the dangers of crime and co-operative in its curbing.

Hey, Mister, What's in th' Bag?

Wide World

Try and Fool a Squirrel

Alvin Craft Jr. Shouldered His Roller Skates and Started for Lincoln Park in Chicago on a Bright Warm Day and Had the Time of His Life Rolling Along the Smooth Walks. But After a Time He Wearied of This and, Buying Himself a Bag of Peanuts, He Sat Down and Gave Himself Up to Other Things. But Not for Long. Up Popped a Gray Squirrel With an Avid Eye on the Bag. Up on Alvin's Knee, He Poked His Nose Inquiringly and Then Reached In and Plucked Out a Peanut. Did They Have Fun?

New Future Wonders Seen In Chemistry of the Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—There will be no section of America unaffected by the projects of the Farm Chemurgic Council, it was indicated at the second Industry and Science, here. The council is rapidly working toward its ideal of allying the farmer and industrialist, of finding new uses for the products of the land.

Probably before the future objectives of the industrialists, farm leaders and research chemists who compose the council are interpreted as to their effect on the varied agricultural sections of the country, a recitation of past accomplishments in the year since the group first met would indicate how farmers in every section are to benefit. Also how new industries may be founded and the nation's unemployed put back to work.

Modern Miracles

On display here were the modern miracles of the men who have made highways from cotton, cosmetics from oat hulls, dress goods from pine trees, motor fuel from weeds and varnishes from beans and nuts. Men who had put up plants in which the South's inutile slash pine has become a worth-while crop by its conversion into newsprint. Men who have put up an alcohol plant in which the fuel for automobiles is made from farmers' crops ranging from sweet potatoes, jerusalem artichokes, sugar beets, corn; crops from all sections of the country.

The Ford Motor Company's display is of the many parts of the modern automobile which can be made from material once used solely for cow feed. Stressed throughout the exhibits and in the speeches of the delegates were the means by which the farm surpluses and agricultural wastes were being converted into cellophane, cellulose, rayon, plastics, solvents, oils and finishes. The summary of past accomplishments is more than indicative of how no section of America will be neglected in the projects under way.

A large number of the discussions at the conference centered on "alcohol," indicative that it may be the first of the new vast industries to spring up in all sections of the country to give the farmer increased markets not only for his crops but his by-products.

Alcohol is being used for cars and Francis P. Garvan, president of the council, made the prediction that if only a 10 per cent blend of alcohol and gasoline were made for the present consumption it would take five years to build the plants required to supply the new fuel source. To produce a one-third blend of alcohol and gasoline it would put to work 6,000,000 of the unemployed and require the produce of 90,000,000 acres.

So sure were the scientists and industrialists of the new age, which is approaching for the farmer that a warning was given them to prepare for the days when their crops will feed not only humans, but machines.

"Farmers will have to know infinitely more," L. F. Livingston, president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, declared, "to produce successfully the crops and to utilize the methods now taking form in the laboratory. They will have to develop a practical knowledge of soil chemistry, of plant pathology, of agricultural engineering and have at least a basic knowledge of biology.

"Modern agriculture offers opportunity to youth and it spells it in bold letters. Indeed, it needs youth to carry ahead the greater program of service that even now is taking tangible form. But youth should understand what smart farmers long ago learned, that it takes more than a pair of overalls and a hoe to make a successful farmer."

Provincial Power Control Of Saskatchewan in 'Red'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA Sask—Saskatchewan's government-owned power commission lost $46,980 during 1935, Government officials have just announced. The total revenue for the year was $1,069,698. The commission operates 1363 miles of transmission lines and serves 123 towns and villages.

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Paris World's Fair of 1937 to Stress Modern Art and Mechanical Progress

Work on Elaborate New Buildings Proves Aid to French Unemployment; Dynamic Demonstration Of Life in the World Today Planned to Disprove That Man Has Become Slave of the Machine.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Underlying the intensive preparations now actively under way for the Paris Exposition in 1937 are two basic ideas: one of immediate importance to France, the other of immense international significance.

The first factor is stimulation of the French economic situation. Last of the countries to feel the effects of the crisis, France has been slow in experiencing recovery. Unemployment, although slight in comparison with certain more highly industrialized nations, is a serious problem, particularly in certain districts. Paris especially feels the effect of this, for almost two thirds of the total number of jobless in France are centered in and around the capital.

Exposition Aids Relief

Accordingly, work is being pushed very extensively on the various construction projects of the 1937 Exposition, in an effort to relieve, if not to solve completely the acute unemployment situation in Paris. Already the effects of this vigorous policy are becoming visible, in a decline in the number of people on relief, and in certain indications that the extra stimulus imparted to industry by these projects has tended to provoke a general business improvement.

It is not pretended, of course, that the re-employment of a few thousands of workmen has set widespread economic recovery in motion. But the authorities believe that the fact that at least 300,000,000 francs (over $28,000,000)—possibly 500,000,000 francs—will be spent within the next 12 months on preparations for the "World Fair," added to the prospect of millions of visitors to Paris next year for the exposition, has had an undeniable effect on French trade and commerce as a whole. Government statistics for the past few months show that, if real recovery is not yet begun, at least the downward trend of French economy has finally been arrested, and this hopeful result can be attributed in part to the 1937 International Exposition.

Modern Art of Living

The second conception underlying present plans for the Paris World's Fair is less tangible but not less significant, to the world generally as well as to France. It is that the "Exposition of Art and Technique in Modern Life" should constitute a dynamic demonstration—not merely of the world's technical and mechanical progress, which is obvious—but of the world's new effort toward wisely applying this progress to the art of living—which is far from obvious.

Indeed, there are those today who proclaim that technical "progress" has so far outstripped social and moral advance that man has become the slave of the machine, and they do not hesitate to predict that unless this tendency is checked and reserved, mechanical "progress" in the form of engines of war will before long end by destroying civilization itself.

It is this theory which the 1937 Exposition aims to disprove by displaying, not machines and their products alone, but all the best that the world has achieved in the form of relating mechanical progress rightly to human existence. Here France unquestionably is qualified to make a profound and essentially original contribution, for French genius is fundamentally the genius for bringing beauty and joy and a keen sense of proportion—art—into even the details of daily life.

Three Permanent Museums

This "philosophy" of the 1937 Exposition is revealed in the preliminary work already under way. For construction has begun of three museums which will remain as permanent monuments to the ideal which the Paris World's Fair set for itself. Two of these form a single architectural unit, extending from the Seine back to the Avenue du Président Wilson. Both are to be museums of modern art—both painting and sculpture—one for the state and the other for the City of Paris.

The third permanent museum upon which work is now proceeding is the reconstructed Trocadéro, which will house within its enlarged and modernized wings not merely the existing museums of comparative sculpture and of ethnography, but also a marine museum and a museum of photography and cinema, with a special projection room for the latter.

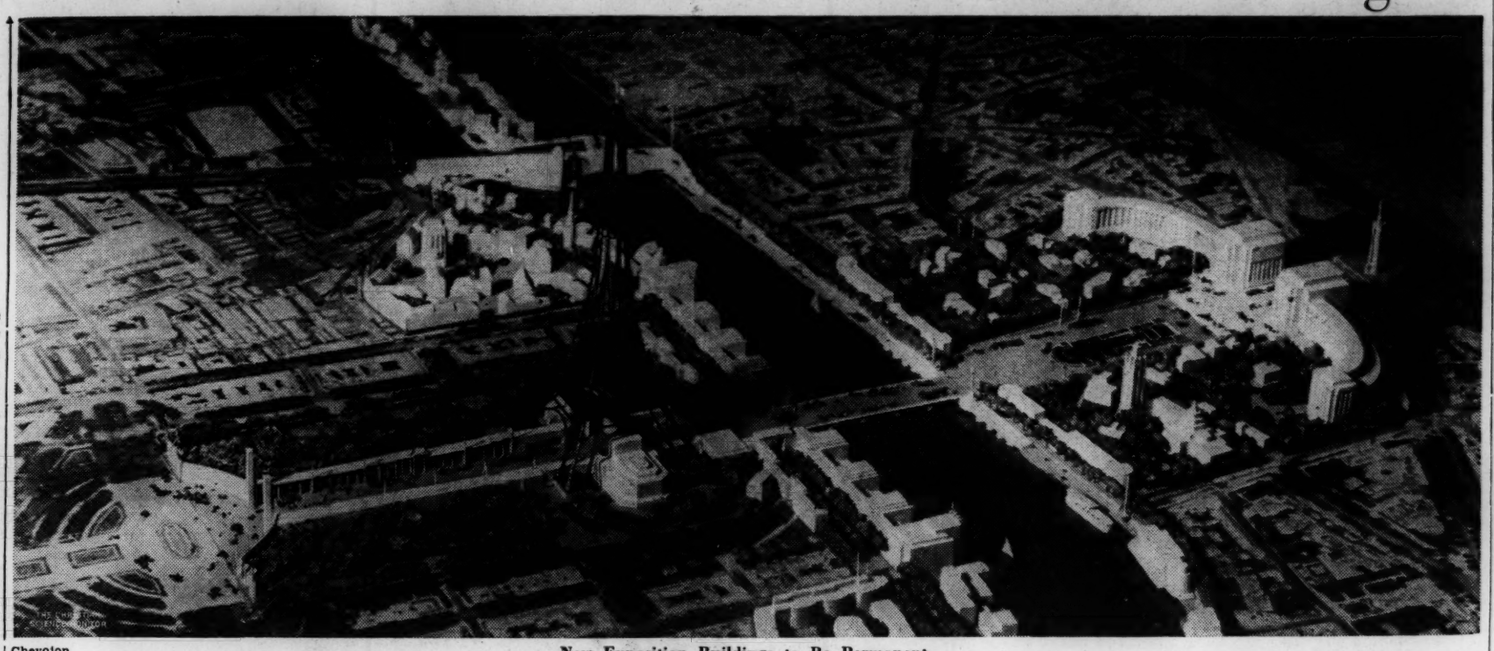
The central portion of the old Trocadero has now been demolished, and the space it occupied will serve as the main monumental entrance to the exposition. Underneath this broad esplanade—nearly 170 feet in width—will be a vast semi-subterranean theater, from which a series of terraced fountains will lead down to the Seine, where a new and broader bridge is being built across the river to the Eiffel Tower, center and symbol of the fair.

Summing up all these projects in a recent address, Edmond Labbé, director of the enterprise, declared:

"It is perfectly clear that France expects to derive from the exposition a double benefit — material and moral; that we deliberately envisage the manifestation of 1937 as a weapon against the depression from which we are still suffering, that we are counting on it to increase our prestige and improve our economic situation.

"But does all this mean that it is of interest only to us? Obviously not! We believe that from such a vast gathering of this sort all the nations may hope to profit. Why? Because they all form a whole, because no civilization can develop today in isolation. Furthermore, the return to prosperity for which we all are hoping can only come about if international trade is intensified and generally distributed. One state can no longer become or remain prosperous, in present circumstances, while the rest of the nations are victims of the depression.

"An exposition is, for the nations, a necessary challenge, a comparison side by side of works of art and of machines, of inventions and products, of industries and technique. Thus if the exposition lives up to its title—Art and Technique in Modern Life—it will be, if I may say so, a synthesis of syntheses, a little world where all the universal values will be represented."



Chevojon

New Exposition Buildings to Be Permanent

This Model Shows the Plan for the Paris 1937 Exposition. The Foreign Exhibits Will Be Centered Along the Banks of the Seine. The Old Trocadero Is Already in Process of Being Reconstructed for Museums, and Through It Will Be the Main Entrance to the Exposition Grounds. To the Left of the Eiffel Tower Is the "Regional Center," Which Is Planned to Reproduce Architecturally All the Different Regions of France

Intelligent Women Held Need in Reich

BERLIN, May 26 (AP)—National Socialist Germany wants more womanliness in its women, according to Rudolph Hess, Deputy of Reichführer Adolf Hitler. He made his statements regarding the subject at a meeting in the big Deutschland Halle, attended by 20,000 women.

"That means not the Gretchen type, represented abroad as a somewhat thick-headed and unintellectual being," Herr Hess continued, "but a woman intellectually capable of standing behind a man in his struggle for existence and who can make his life more beautiful."

The women, gathered at a National Socialist rally, applauded vigorously.

"She must be a woman who above all is also capable of being a mother," said Herr Hitler's aide.

One of the biggest achievements of the present regime in Germany, he continued, is that it enabled "so many more women than formerly to become mothers—not because the state and the men demand it but because they themselves are proud to bring healthy children into the world."

King Uses Old Coach For Drive to Levee

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—King Edward drove in state today from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace to hold the second levee of his reign.

His Majesty rode in the gold state coach drawn by four horses with a sovereign's escort of Horse Guards.

In the great throne room of St. James's Palace, the King sat on the golden throne on a crimson dais under a canopy of crimson and gold emblazoned with the arms of England.

Following the levee, the King held a family luncheon party at Buckingham Palace in honor of Queen Mary's birthday.

The King also received during the day his baton as Field Marshal. A group of field marshals headed by the Duke of Connaught, great-uncle of the King, and Senior Marshal, waited upon the King and handed him the baton. The sovereign assumed the rank of Field Marshal following his accession to the throne.

Despite cold weather, crowds lined the streets to see the King's drive of state.

Mexican Bullfighters Cause Arrests in Spain

MADRID, May 26 (AP)—Three Spanish bullfighters were forced to appear before a holiday crowd yesterday as the Government ordered arrest of all leaders of various bull fighting organizations in an effort to solve the Mexican-Spanish controversy.

Two Spanish matadors, billed to appear with a Mexican star, announced at the last moment they would not fight. The civil governor sent a police squad to "bring them to the arena even if you have to use force."

Indefinite suspension of bull fights throughout Spain was threatened as a result of demands from associations of Spanish "toreros"—bull fighters—for drastic limitation on appearances of Mexican toreros in the rings.

The Spanish bull fighters contend the Mexicans are getting so many engagements their income is cut.

Woods Fire Controlled

NEW GRETNA, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Five casualties were reported today, as a forest fire rolled across the south Jersey coastal plain. Hundreds of fire fighters, volunteers and CCC workers battled the rolling surf of flames along a wide triangular front. By afternoon came the news that the fire had been "brought under control." Col. Leonidas Coyle, chief state fire warden, directed the fire-fighting from an airplane.

Moscow-Tokyo Fishing Pact Gets Temporary Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 26 — Despite strenuous efforts it has not been found possible to iron out all the difficulties in the way of the new fisheries convention between the Soviets and Japan before the old convention lapsed, and a temporary convention has therefore been signed prolonging the expiring convention till the end of the year.

It is hoped in the interval to solve remaining differences and to reduce the friction which has been so much in evidence in the past.

The importance of this question to Japan is shown in Soviet official figures. The total Japanese catch in Russian waters in the period 1929-'34 was 761,600,000 pounds, as compared with 395,148,000 pounds in the period 1911-'16. Japanese canning factories in Russian territory have grown from two in 1911 with an annual output of only 3300 cases, to 35 in 1935, with an annual output of 1,397,000 cases.

Back to Portsmouth

Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters are based upon the Treaty of Portsmouth, which guaranteed Japanese fishing privileges along the shores of the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering Seas, but left the question of regulation to a separate convention, which was first concluded in 1907. The Soviets acknowledged the validity of the Portsmouth treaty in the Soviet-Japanese treaty of 1925, and a new fishing convention was concluded in January, 1928. A broader agreement was signed at Moscow on Aug. 13, 1932, by Koki Hirota, the present Prime Minister of Japan, who was then Ambassador to Russia.

Since that date, however, fisheries have been an unceasing source of friction and negotiation.

The Soviets are rapidly developing their own Far Eastern fisheries, whose interests often conflict with those of the Japanese. The system of "auctions" has proved unworkable in practice, since the Japanese claim with apparent reason that Soviet trusts may bid as high as they like, since the money they pay goes from one pocket of the Soviet Government into another.

Plan and Counter-Plan

When the question of revision arose a year ago, the Soviets offered to renew existing agreements. The Japanese rejected this suggestion, and proposed instead that the auction system be abolished, that units be allotted to Japanese corporations for a period of 12 years, and that fishing be prohibited in certain rivers and districts which might interfere with existing grounds.

The Soviets declined to restrict development of their own fisheries in any districts, but agreed to extend existing rental agreements for a period of five years without auctions. When the Japanese insisted upon 12-year extensions, negotiations broke down for a period of more than eight months. Finally, last March 13 the Japanese proposed to accept the auction system for new units if the Soviets would extend existing rental agreements for 12 years.

With only one month remaining for negotiations, the Soviets then presented what they described as their final offer: they agreed to renew the 1932 agreement for five years without auctions and to renew for 10 years the concessions to Japanese canning factories, which expire in 1938. This would affect 309 units, with an average annual production of 153,944,800 pounds.

These concessions went a long way toward meeting the Japanese demands and it is hoped a satisfactory settlement will ultimately be reached. Reduction of the existing friction would certainly be a useful step toward peace in the Far East.

It is probable, however, that some friction will be inevitable, as the Soviets are developing their own Far Eastern fisheries with such energy that the Japanese are more conscious of competition than under the old regime. But the Soviets show no disposition to "push out" Japanese fisheries, which have expanded in every recent year, and there is no reason to believe that Soviet Far Eastern waters, under proper management, cannot amply supply the fishing needs of both countries.

Northwest Rangers Using Airplanes To Fight Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Saskatchewan forest rangers are just finishing a hard season of fighting forest fires in arctic gales in the northern part of the Province.

The fires, started by careless trappers, fishermen or transport men, smolder for months and would start dangerous fires in the spring if the rangers did not put the fire out by digging out the burning muskeg.

Airplanes will be used in guarding the forests from fire hazards.

British Industry Endorses Women Of 'Middle Age'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "Middle age" constitutes no bar to women's business efficiency in the opinion of experts called together here recently by the Women's Employment Federation.

The federation is an organization which has given special attention to matters concerned with the working capacities of women of middle age in the endeavor to discover whether there is any basis for assertion that older workers are inferior to young workers and whether they should therefore be discouraged in the business world.

Definite Inquiries Made

The experts were in no doubt about the matter. "Middle age," they said unanimously, "constitutes no bar to business efficiency."

One of the experts, Sir John Brooke, vice-chairman of the Electricity Commission, said he had made definite investigations. He had consulted five leading electrical companies. Each had replied that they already employed many women and were planning to employ more, while one had stated definitely that, in his opinion, older women were calculated to make a bigger impression upon clients than younger ones.

New Fields Opened

Sir John did not, however, confine his remarks to the openings offered to women in matters of electrical demonstration work. He informed his audience that one electrical firm spending £90,000 a year in advertising has a woman advertisement manager. Another has a woman director. Several others employ women to take charge of consumers' accounts.

"There is, in short," Sir John said, "no bar to the employment of women of ability in the electrical industry."

Of the 5,600,000 women workers of England and Wales, 408,000 are professional women, statistics show. Some 276,000 carry on their own business concerns, while a further 131,000 hold managerial positions.

THE FAMILY POCKETBOOK
By
The Doctor of Family Finances

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We've got a neighbor who loves his wife and his kids. Never speaks sharply to them. Tries to provide well for them. But on payday, the household used to be in a state of suspended explosion. Some day I knew a spark would set it off—and my neighbor would be less of a husband, less of a father. Money—or lack of it—might indeed prove to be the root of great evil. The highly charged atmosphere on paydays was due to the fact that things were needed for which there never seemed to be enough money. Friend husband saw no flaws in *his* way of handling money. Therefore, he reasoned, the wife required too much for food, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses.

• • •

THEY DISCOVER A PLAN

But the wife? What was her story? Upon diagnosis, I discovered her sensible and competent but without *plan*. Still, she needed the husband's co-operation if there *was* to be a plan. I sent one of our budget books. Both of them studied it . . . and the idea of a *plan* took root and flourished!

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Greater Germany Idea Started 200 Years Ago

Third Reich and Pan-Germanism
Austria
Third of Six Articles

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In Austria, the visitor has not long to wait before he is to . that the final absorption of this state by the Reich is only a matter of time. Hardly a conversation closes without such an expression of opinion backed up by references to the alleged part which the National Socialists played in the murder of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, in 1934, and by the submission of proofs, considered unassailable by those who express them, of the agitation which is being carried on here by men who are financially and morally supported from across the border.

Another fact which is also evident is that there are thousands of Austrians who are convinced that their country is in such a condition that ultimate salvation can come from Berlin alone.

"We have National Socialism already," a young Austrian student declared in conversation, "the trouble is, though, that we have too many forms of it, and, in consequence, we are simply bewildered ourselves." He, like so many others, emphasized the great gap which there was between government and people and ventured the prophecy that racial kinship must win out in the end.

The great gulf between government and people in this country reveals itself clearly in the different opinions voiced in official circles and in private. The National Socialists have naturally not been slow to realize this and adopted suitable tactics. They have for long demanded a national plebiscite in order to get "a true picture of the political situation." To such a demand the Government has resolutely been opposed, knowing full well the methods which can be adopted in such an appeal to the nation for obtaining a majority.

100,000,000 in Future Reich

The reasons why Austria fears the Third Reich's Pan-German objectives have long been known to the world. At the present time they have been aggravated by further evidence of National Socialist belief in the future "Reich of 100,000,000," which would certainly include this country.

To have appointed three Austrian subjects as deputies of the new Reichstag is considered the final proof that a "Greater Germany" is the goal of the National Socialists. Especially is this held to be so because these three deputies are A. E. Frauenfeld, former chief of the party in Vienna; Hermann Reschny, commander of the Austrian Legion, formed from National Socialist refugees from this country, and A. Proksch, once the regional party chief here.

The Austrian press was not slow in reproducing a short while ago a statement declared to have been made by Herr Frauenfeld at a National Socialist reunion in Berlin: "The right to defend oneself at the point of the sword is better than documents. If we take the sword of Adolf Hitler, the day will come when, from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea, a magnificent Third Reich will extend itself." Not a few serious-minded Austrians were convinced that the newly-elected German Reichstag would soon be hailed as the "first assembly of the Greater Reich."

Heirs of Prince Eugène

The marked difference in the interpretation of the mission of Prince Engène of Savoy at the recent bicentenary celebrations here and in Germany is worth noting. Here he was hailed as the defender of Europe against the Turks, in Germany, as the founder of the "Greater Reich." Newspapers from the Reich are banned here, but all reports of the Berlin correspondents of the Viennese papers substantiated this viewpoint.

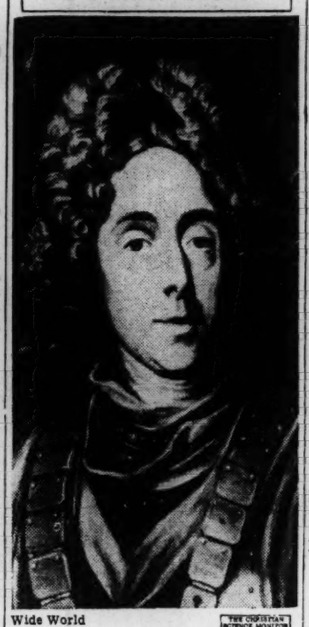
"National Socialism, which has a 'Great Germany' inscribed on its banner, is the heir of his (the Prince's) deeds," wrote the Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, "which stand as the last All-German (gesamtdeutsches) events before the division into Prussia and Austria." Under Prince Eugène, according to the official army order on the day of celebration, "fought all the German tribes for the future of our common Germanism against the powers of the Orient in the southeast and those of French imperialism in the west. . . . We German soldiers of the Third Reich bow respectfully before the Field Marshal of the old Reich, because his life and his struggles were also for one goal—Germany."

The Third Reich has given a place in the new Reichstag to Dr. Heinrich Class, head of the Pan-German League. Austria, on Prince Eugène's birthday anniversary, ordered the dissolution of this same league here because of its imperialistic activities.

The number of killing incidents, particularly in the provinces, in which National Socialists have been implicated, have made Austria less open to Hitler's peace offer. The refusal of Germany to agree to any special economic agreements between Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—by insisting upon its rights under the most-favored-nation treaties which Germany has with these states—is also seen as a move to prevent any sort of co-operation in central Europe in which the Third Reich does not have the final word.

Austria sees little benefit in any nonaggression pacts with its great northern neighbor. "A mouse and a lion," one prominent Austrian remarked ironically.

Old Reich Leader



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince Eugène of Savoy
Proponent of the All-German Idea Before Division Into Prussia and Austria

Registrar Autoist's Agent

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The net has been tightened around autoists who dodge damage suits arising from accidents by fleeing to another state. Laws in 42 states now permit service of processes on the head of the motor vehicle department as the offender's "true attorney." The defendant is notified by registered mail and judgment may be taken unless he fights the case.

Interest Aroused By Mormon Plan To Care for Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Federal officials and other students of America's vexing relief problem are deeply interested in the Mormon Church's decision to reassume full responsibility for its 88,000 needy members.

Details of the church's plan were put into the Congressional Record May 25 by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who characterized it as a "stimulating demonstration of recurrent local self-reliance." He added, "It ought to be a matter of challenging significance."

President Roosevelt had the plan explained to him a few days ago by Melvin J. Ballard, chairman of the church's relief committee, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah. He commended it highly.

Costs Seen Lower

High officers of the church estimate that their plan will cost only 45 per cent of what it cost the Government to take care of the same number of needy, and they predict that at the same time it will be of benefit to the entire church membership of 750,000. As expressed by J. Reuben Clark, first counselor of the presidency of the church and former Ambassador to Mexico, "man may have no compunction in taking aid from the Government, but if he has to take it from his brother or neighbor, it probably will be a very different picture."

Co-operative farming and manufacturing will be the basis on which the church will rely to take its members off home relief and work relief by next Oct. 1. Hundreds of acres of farm land will be turned over to the church's relief committee by its members. Relief labor will be used in planting and harvesting the crops, chief among which will be sugar beets.

Features of Plan

Under agreements with Utah and Idaho sugar refineries, profits from the relief-raised sugar crop will be distributed among the needy. Other farms will be devoted to fruit and vegetables to be canned at co-operative canneries and distributed to the needy next winter. Each community will have its warehouse where food and clothing will be stored and where the needy can come to trade their services for supplies.

Also into these storehouses will go the "tithes in kind"—the offerings of church members who lack cash. Members of the Mormon Church have long been expected to pay tithes—one-tenth of their income—to the church. This rule will be strictly enforced. If they cannot pay cash, they will be allowed to bring their tithes in the form of meat, corn or eggs or other supplies.

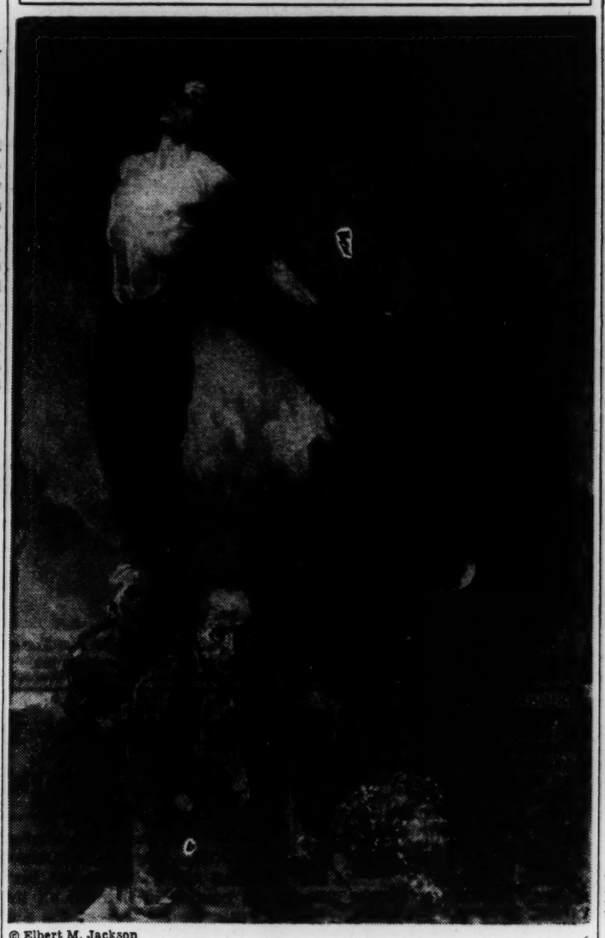
No Administrative Costs

Officers of the church in each community will be charged with determining which families are in need of relief, and with seeing that no one suffers. There will be no administrative costs, since all this work will be done without pay.

In addition to the tithes, income will also be derived from contributions covering the cost of two meals on "fast days"—the first Sunday in each month—on which only one meal is eaten.

Combining local responsibility and the teaching of self-reliance to the needy, the Mormon Church plan offers two of the major principles many experts would like to see applied to relief administration in other sections of the country. Whether the national problem could be handled on the same basis as that being assumed by a closely knit church organization is doubtful. At any rate, the experiment will be closely watched by federal officials. The Mormons evidently think something worth while is to be gained or they would not consent to the burden which will be over and above that contribution they are making to relief through general taxation.

'For What?'



© Elbert M. Jackson

Emergency Peace Campaign Poster
Artists' Conceptions, Dedicated to the Purpose of Preventing War, Differ Widely. The Above Contribution to the Emergency Peace Campaign Was Drawn by Elbert M. Jackson, a Widely Known Illustrator. An Illustration, Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, Deals With the Same Subject on the Cover Page of Today's Magazine Section, in Connection With Lord Lothian's Article: "Can Europe Keep the Peace?"

Futility of War Vividly Depicted By Peace Poster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"For What?" has been painted by Elbert M. Jackson, a well-known magazine illustrator, as his contribution to the Emergency Peace Campaign. It is to be used as a poster and upon small cards for insertion in letters. The poster will be used all over the United States, especially in connection with a series of meetings preceding Armistice Day.

When the opening of the campaign was announced this spring several nationally known artists were invited to submit designs for a poster which would be used to represent the movement in all its phases in all parts of the country during the next two years. It was hinted that they might offer such a design at rather lower rates than usual as a contribution to the cause of peace.

Mr. Jackson, however, not only made no charge at all for his own work but went to considerable expense in locating and obtaining the services of models fitted to the subject.

The picture was placed on view recently at the Society of Illustrators' Exhibition in Rockefeller Center, New York. At the close of that show it was moved to Philadelphia and placed conspicuously in the foyer of the Central Y. M. C. A.—in which the Council of the Emergency Peace Campaign held its regular meeting on one day of the week.

It has now been moved to the Strawbridge & Clothier department store in Philadelphia where it is to be the central feature of the Memorial Day window display.

Mexican Rebels Routed in Battles

MEXICO, D. F., May 27 (AP)—A series of battles between troops and insurgents, fatal to 36 rebels, virtually ended an insurrection in the states of Guanajuato and Durango, reports to the War Department said.

Military commanders of the states reported they fought and won decisive encounters in their respective areas yesterday. In a third State, Jalisco, troops beat cautiously through thickly wooded hills in pursuit of a band of 30 men who waylaid a bus Sunday, killed 13 persons and wounded seven.

The Guanajuato and Durango battles raised to more than 50 the number of rebels slain in those states recently.

In Guanajuato, Gen. Ernesto Aguirre Colorado reported, troops surprised rebels headed by Camilo Ramirez Argot, known as "La Coneja" (the rabbit), near Irapuato, and routed them after four hours of stiff fighting.

Columbia Sets Up New Chair

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP) — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, last night announced the creation of the Davis professorship in mathematics in memory of Charles Davis, professor in Columbia University from 1857 to 1865. He was a native of Washington, Conn. Prof. W. Benjamin Fite, executive officer of the university department of mathematics, was named to the chair.

Burden of Taxes Faces 'Little Man,' Dr. Moley Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—A warning that vested interests, being established through political administration of relief, would force heavy burdens upon the lower income classes was voiced by Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of Today, and member of President Roosevelt's original "brain trust," before the National Economy League at the Yale Club here last night. He condemned current tax proposals in Washington as contemplating "actual destruction of the capital upon which our economic society depends."

"The sooner Congress realizes what is now perfectly evident to accountants and economists, that there are not enough incomes in the higher brackets to pay for government as it is being conducted, the better it will be," Professor Moley said.

Advises Vigilance

"When that day comes, the average man with a small income in the urban and industrial sections of the country will wish he had been more vigilantly on his guard against mounting costs of government, for he is the one who is going to pay."

Professor Moley stressed that it was "a strong probability" that progressives and conservatives alike "from that portion of the country which lives mainly on agriculture" soon will propose higher taxes upon lower incomes.

Vested Interest Grows

Discussing the relief situation without advocating specific changes in the character of administrative systems, Dr. Moley called attention to "the portentous nature of the vested interest we are building by the continued use of the national credit for this purpose, a vested interest in which state and local politicians share."

Ultimately, no matter which party is in the saddle, the Federal Government is going to have to take stiff, direct, practical and unpopular action with regard to this problem," he continued, adding that the only escape from such a decision was the alternative of finding peaceful and effective means "to co-ordinate the efforts of private business and public authority to increase the total income of the nation."

In defense of American capitalism, Mr. Moley stressed that ownership of property already had been widely distributed in the United States through an increase in stock ownership, life insurance policies and savings bank accounts. He observed that wealth has been redistributed more rapidly in the United States during recent years than in England.

River Towboats Prepare Cold Storage Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27 (AP)—Experimental cold storage transportation on river towboats was announced here by Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, president of the Inland Waterways Corporation. General Ashburn said four refrigeration units would be completed within two months. They are designed so that four containers can be loaded on a flat car, should combined river and rail shipping be possible in the future.

General Ashburn said that if the new service, proved efficient, lard and meat would be accepted as cargo. He explained that Kansas City would ship its meat and dairy products to the east coast at low rates and that citrus fruits and vegetable products from the South would be shipped up.

Berkeley Recreation Plans

Berkeley, Calif., is building a $1,297,000 aquatic park and yacht harbor.

President's High Tax Stand Causes Smoldering Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

of the corporation taxes, embodying the New Deal Roosevelt-Oliphant "reform" proposals, to force corporations to pass on a larger share of their earnings to stockholders, instead of holding them in reserve. The Senate committee has whittled the original high House penalty rates on undistributed reserves which were designed to achieve this down to a flat 7 per cent tax, as contrasted to maximum rates of more than 40 per cent in the House bill.

Mr. Roosevelt looked the Senate "compromise" bill over last night, it is understood, found it lacking by $500,000,000 in the amount sought by the Treasury, and then proceeded to propose a series of taxes on undistributed corporation earnings that made conservative members of the Senate committee protest.

Figures in Categories

Figures tentatively offered, according to the account of one senator, fell into three categories, ranging from 25, 35 and 45 per cent of the individual corporation's undistributed earnings.

Democratic senators had a chance to think over the events of the conference when the scheduled session of the Finance Committee was postponed to later in the day. The chief fact that stands out from the conference is that Mr. Roosevelt apparently intends to make a stronger fight than originally supposed for the higher corporation taxes, so that when the ultimate compromise is written it will be that much nearer to the original House proposals.

Ignored Income Taxes

The conference last night did not even discuss raising the rates of personal income taxes or estate taxes.

Senator Robinson still expresses confidence in congressional adjournment June 6, but the difficulties in the way have measurably increased, and it is doubtful now if the committee's tax bill, when introduced, can get through the Senate without a floor fight, unless the Administration decides to leave the final battleground to the Senate-House conference.

Last night's conference left no doubt that the President is stressing the nation's need of additional revenues and wants his party in Congress to back him up in supplying them.

The problem behind it all is the need for $620,000,000 a year additional revenue to amortize the bonus payments to veterans, for nine years; and $517,000,000 of temporary revenue for the next two years to meet the hole in the budget caused by the Supreme Court's invalidation of the processing taxes.

The Senate Finance Committee meanwhile has taken a turn in writing a tariff law, under the guise of an addition to the revenue measure. It has approved an import tax on vegetable fats and oils by an 11-to-5 vote, contrasting with its earlier unanimous rejection of a sugar processing tax.

The triff-tax measure would be set on whale oil, and other marine and animal oils; and also on olive oil, sesame oil, kapok, hempseed and other vegetable oils. The amendment was offered primarily as a tariff item, but sponsors said it would bring the Treasury $10,000,000 annually.

Polish Liner Makes First Trip Bringing Ambassador to U. S.

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Poland's new transatlantic liner, the 16,000-ton motorship Batory of the Gydnia America Line, neared American shores today on her maiden voyage, carrying among her passengers Count George Potocki, new Polish Ambassador to the United States.

The Batory is sister ship of the Pilsudski, which entered transatlantic service last September. Both ships were built by Italy on a barter basis, and are being paid for in $6,000,000 worth of coal, to be shipped by Poland to Italian railways over a five-year period.

The new liner is 514 feet long, has a 72-foot beam, draws 25 feet of water, makes a normal speed of 18 knots and has 190,000 cubic feet of cargo space. Its 318 staterooms accommodate 760 passengers. Two Diesel engines with a combined 12,000 horsepower run the ship.

The Batory docks in Hoboken. Included in her cargo are 1000 gaily costumed peasant dolls, brought over for distribution to American children in institutions, and 25 Polish flags to be presented to the Mayors of American cities with the largest Polish populations.

Model Plane Meet Set

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association announced today the 1936 national model airplane meet would be held at Detroit June 30 to July 2. Several foreign countries will be represented, the association said, including England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and France.

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Remington Rand Agrees to Reopen Syracuse Plant

Mayor Rolland B. Marvin of Syracuse announced today that the Syracuse plant of Remington Rand, Inc., would reopen at 8 a. m. tomorrow. It has been closed for several days because of labor troubles.

The Syracuse Mayor said the reopening was agreed upon at a conference with James H. Rand Jr., president of the company, Benjamin Winchell, chairman of the executive board, and John Zellers, vice-president.

The result of the balloting in the Syracuse plant as to whether the men favored returning to work was almost unanimous, Mayor Marvin said, although only one fifth of the 1700 employees voted.

By the Associated Press

Fifteen states sought today to quell labor discord that spawned a swiftly growing army of strikers.

Peace negotiations were generally deadlocked after 24 hours marked by a tightening of lines by both employers and strikers and claims of union leaders that the roll of strikers already out or called out had mounted from 30,000 to 45,000.

Hundreds of farms and factories were affected from coast to coast.

Claims Challenged

Employers generally challenged the union claims of the effectiveness of the strikes. Settlements were reached in only isolated cases affecting a negligible number of workers.

At New York police intervened to prevent six striking seamen from picketing the home of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia on threats of arresting them under an anti-noise ordinance. The pickets were protesting action of police in dispersing a picket line shortly before midnight last night on the Panama Pacific Line pier.

This followed an unsuccessful attempt by officials of the International Seamen's Union and striking members of the Atlantic and Gulf district to reach an agreement in Chicago. Insurgent leaders of the union said 7000 seamen were participating in the strike.

Remington Rand Strike

Workers in six plants of Remington Rand, Inc., were ordered to strike by union leaders at Syracuse, N. Y. They said 6000 workers in the company's New York, Ohio and Connecticut plants were involved. Company officials asserted there were 4200 affected.

Six thousand barbers in lower Manhattan, New York, were ordered to join 3000 others in a strike which has spread over a wide area of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, 200 office workers and company police were under siege in the strike-closed plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

"Sit-Down" Protest

Akron (Ohio) police said 17 more Goodyear Tire & Rubber workers would be arrested on charges of violating an anti-riot law in a "sit down" protest. Thirty-one men already have been arrested on riot charges.

Union estimates of the number of strikers in other states:

Arkansas—Three thousand tenant farmers.

California—One thousand celery field workers.

Oregon and Washington—Seven thousand loggers.

Wisconsin—Twenty-five hundred workers in various industries.

Minnesota—About 500 millwrights, fur and cereal workers.

Indiana—About 175 in various industries.

Iowa—One hundred employees of the Burch Biscuit Company in Des Moines.

South Dakota—Three hundred butchers at Morrell Packing Plant, Sioux Falls.

Nebraska—One hundred highway workers.

Texas—Sixty-two power plant workers at El Paso.

Vermont—Two hundred marble workers near Rutland.

State factories of Remington Rand, Inc.

Mr. Doyle said he had telephoned James H. Rand Jr., president of the typewriter and office equipment manufacturing concern, in New York City several days ago.

"The decision rests solely with Mr. Rand," Mr. Doyle asserted. "We did not send out mediators because the strike has spread not only over the State, affecting plants in Ilion, Syracuse and Tonawanda, but to Middletown, Conn., and Norwich and Marietta, Ohio.

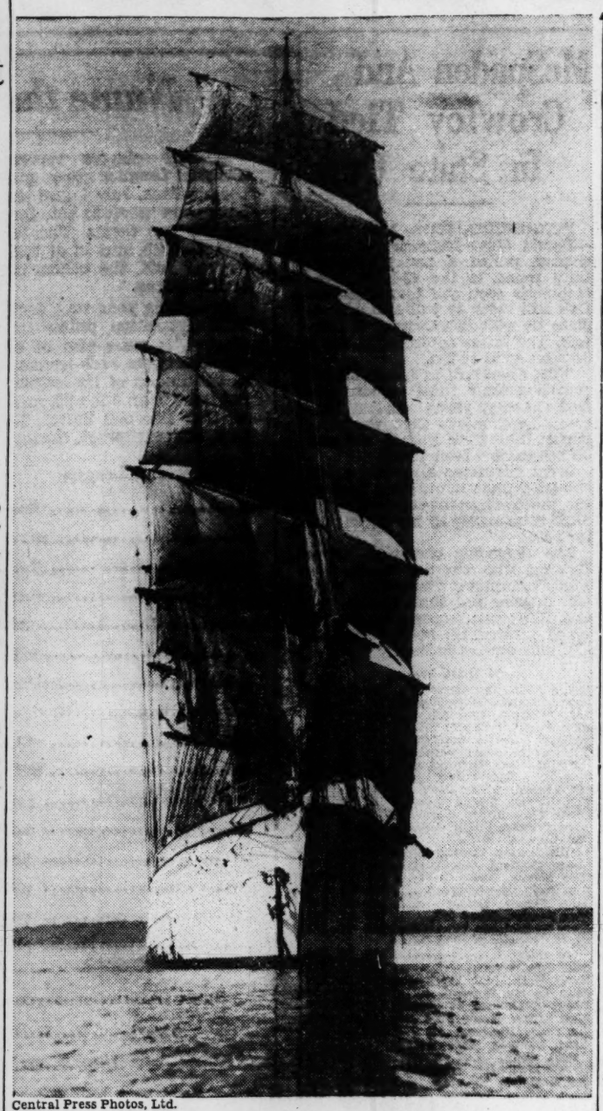
"We have learned that local plant managers are without power to negotiate. Mr. Rand told me when I first offered our services that there was nothing we could do at that time."

"Clair Bellows, president of one of the unions in Syracuse, told our representatives that he would make every effort to arrange a meeting between union leaders and Mr. Rand if it was desired."

Mediation Offer Made To Remington Rand

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—Andrew C. Doyle, supervising mediator of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, said today the Labor Department had offered its services in an effort to settle the strike affecting three New York

Wins in Its Last 'Grain Race'



Central Press Photos, Ltd.

Herzogin Cecilie, Famous Windjammer
Took Part in 11 Voyages From Antipodes and Came First in 8 of Them. There Are Only 18 Square-Rigged Vessels Now Afloat, Records Say

Finnish vessel negotiated long trip to England in 86 days and then ran ashore in fog on way from Falmouth to Ipswich.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The windjammer's "grain race" for 1936 was won by the Finnish vessel Herzogin Cecilie with a voyage from Australia to Falmouth of 86 days.

This is the second fastest voyage since the palmy days of sail in the sixties and seventies of last century. It is regrettable to relate, however, that this will be her last voyage, as she ran ashore in a thick fog on the Devonshire coast after leaving Falmouth on her way to discharge at Ipswich.

The Herzogin Cecilie, a four-masted barque of 3111 tons, was built in 1902 at Bremerhaven in Germany as a training ship for the Norddeutscher Lloyd. She was designed to carry 90 cadets and a crew, bringing her total complement up to 120.

After the World War she was included as part of shipping reparations payment to France and was sent to Ostend. Capt. Gustav Erikson of Mariehamn, Finland, was on the lookout for sailing ships to increase his fleet, and sent Capt. Reuben de Cloux to look at the Passat which was lying at Marseilles, priced at £11,000.

On his way Captain de Cloux passed through Ostend and saw there the Herzogin Cecilie on offer at £4000. He looked her over and closed without delay.

Since 1926 she has taken part in 11 voyages carrying grain from Australia to England and has won eight of them, the last trip of 86 days being her fastest. In 1935, curiously enough, she made her slowest passage of 116 days. What a good sailor she was she showed when on one occasion she logged 360 miles in 23½ hours, thus beating the record of the famous tea clipper, Cutty Sark, which was 353 miles in 24 hours.

So far as is known there are now only 18 square-rigged vessels left afloat.

Alabama Teachers Ordered to Lead Fight on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—"John Barleycorn's most effective opponent is the teaching profession," H. G. Dowling, superintendent of Tuscaloosa County schools, declared recently in urging teachers to renew their efforts in temperance education.

"The fight is on everywhere. In the little dry territory remaining, old John carries on effectively, selling his stuff sub rosa, laughing at those who fight him and trying to make a mockery of every attempt at regulation of law enforcement.

"Our citizens disagree badly about how the liquor business should be handled. Fortunately for teachers, everybody, wet or dry, says that temperance is the thing and that education is the correct method of curing improper attitudes and practices with reference to alcohol.

"The statutes of Alabama order us to give instruction regularly in the harmful effects of alcohol. So, we teachers are in a perfect position to teach in every corner of the State the facts about John Barleycorn.

"It is not simply our privilege and opportunity. It is our absolute duty; and it has been held officially that our contracts are invalid unless this duty is performed."

Drink Boosts Toll Of Autos, Drys Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "If you drink, don't drive."

"If you drive, don't drink."

These slogans, used by the Travelers Insurance Company in its 1936 booklet in the interest of street and highway safety, are cited by the Anti-Saloon League of America with figures showing responsibility of liquor for many motor fatalities.

"Very likely all the statistics in the world, tending to indicate something one way or the other, on the relation between automobile accidents and the use of intoxicants," the Travelers' booklet says, "Wouldn't make any impression on the person whose common sense or conscience fails to restrain him from driving after he has partaken of alcoholic beverages. Moreover, such statistics as are available may or may not be accurate; in fact, there is much to support the supposition that they have always been far short of reasonable accuracy.

"More conclusive, perhaps, will be the evidence on the fatal accident record of drivers and pedestrians reported to have been under the influence of liquor.

"Of all drivers in accidents, according to such records as were available for 1935, 3.1 per cent were declared to have been under the influence of liquor. But of all drivers in fatal accidents, 6.8 per cent were declared to have been under the 'influence.' Thus the fatal accident experience of drivers intoxicated was 118 per cent worse!

"Of all pedestrians in accidents, according to the same reports, 4.9 per cent were declared to have been under the influence of liquor. But of the pedestrians killed, 9.4 per cent were declared to have been under the influence of intoxicants. Thus the fatal accident experience of intoxicated pedestrians was 91 per cent worse!"

Flood Danger Eases In Dust Storm Area

LAMAR, Colo., May 27 (AP)—Rivers swollen with abundant rainfall were watched apprehensively yesterday in areas enveloped by dust storms less than a week ago.

The Arkansas River flowed brimful past here, but the water commissioner saw little menace of a flood and tension also eased in the coastal plains of south Texas. Some farmers, however, vacated lowlands near Wharton, Texas. While the dust country of northwestern Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado and western Kansas rejoiced in heavy rains of the last several days, a water shortage was sounded for irrigators of Wyoming and Nebraska.

Victim of 'Black Legion' Tells How He Was Lashed

JACKSON, Mich., May 27 (AP)—Harley Smith, who told a grand jury he was forced to join the 'Black Legion' and was flogged last Nov. 5 for refusing to attend another meeting, disclosed today how he was lashed by the legion members.

Smith said he was pushed into a back seat of the car and blindfolded. They drove about a mile, he said, and took him into a house.

"Then, somebody said in a loud voice: 'What's the verdict—guilty or not guilty?' 'Guilty,' someone else said, and the same voice said: 'Six lashes.'

"Then they grabbed me and pulled my shirt off. They gave me six lashes across the back. It felt like a blacksnake whip. It hurt."

Further Arrests In 'Black Legion' Case Looked For

DETROIT, May 27 (AP)—Examination of 12 members of the "Black Legion" on charges of kidnaping and slaying Charles A. Poole was adjourned today until next Tuesday after Duncan C. McCrea, prosecutor, predicted that additional arrests would be made within a few days.

Three witnesses had told of identifying Poole's bullet-pierced body before adjournment was taken.

Today's hearing came shortly after Representative Samel Dickstein (D) of New York had demanded that Congress investigate terroristic activities of the masked band.

The courtroom was crowded as the ill-clad group was led in from the jail where they have been held since their arrests last Friday brought to light the existence of the secret vigilante society with a claimed national membership of 6,000,000.

Declaring that "it is apparent that many members of the 'Black Legion' joined through fear," Attorney General David H. Crowley left Lansing for Detroit today to make plans for calling a grand jury here to investigate the numerous crimes and misdemeanors attributed to the "Black Legion."

One phase of the inquiry here concerned a women's auxiliary of the organization, whose members may be pledged to vote in any way required by their superiors. Assistant Prosecutor John A. Ricca said today that "we have cards showing at least 300 women members here."

A resolution unanimously adopted by the City Council of Hamtramck, Detroit area municipality, demanding that Michigan's delegation in Congress urge a federal investigation of the "Black Legion" as "a murderous Fascist outfit," was forwarded to Washington today. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Mary Zuk, who won her position on the council after leading a "meat strike" last year.

The State Attorney General said he would discuss with Prosecutor McCrea a report, which McCrea has denied, that the prosecutor once applied for membership in the "Black Legion."

There were additions to the sketchy history of the robed and hooded order. Records of a state Senate Committee investigation in Ohio last summer disclosed testimony by a witness that Effinger, the Lima man who has acted as spokesman for the organization in recent days, told him he was the leader of the "Black Legion," and could control relief jobs.

In Washington, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of a special House committee that investigated un-American activities some time ago, characterized the acts attributed to the "Black Legion" in Michigan as "cruel and ruthless actions of the revived Klan movement in Michigan."

THE NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is now out in BOSTON and Vicinity. See PAGE 5 for latest out-of-town rate information

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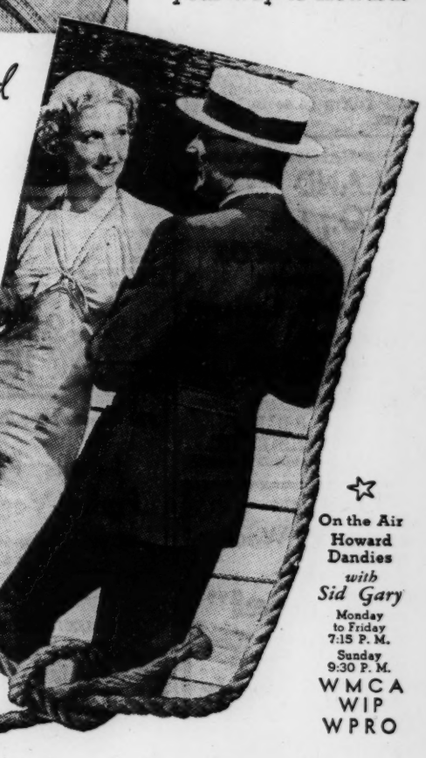

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Miss Vahey Upset 3 and 2 at Salem—Local Pros Leading Open Golf With 217

Sox Take Advantage Of Faltering Yankees

By Edwin Rumill

The chances of the Red Sox overtaking the seemingly invincible Yankees in the closely contested American League pennant race have increased considerably during the past few days despite the fact that the locals are now functioning minus their star battery of Lefty Grove and Rick Ferrell.

Since the start of the season the Red Sox have played under countless handicaps. Injuries have weakened the team in several spots and the pitching staff, on occasions, has threatened to crumble completely. But in the face of these difficulties the Sox have managed to stay close to the top of the standing, ahead of the Indians and Tigers, and within hailing distance of the Yankees. The locals, under Joe Cronin's direction, have not shown their strength. The Yankees have.

Yanks in Trouble

If the Red Sox have clung to the heels of the Yankees to date, it should be within their power at the present time to wrest the league lead away from their New York rivals. Vernon Gomez, Joe McCarthy's ace left-hander, is not available for regular pitching duty and Bill Dickey, the club's No. 1 catcher and a great hitter, will be out of action for at least three weeks, possibly longer. Also, Johnny Murphy, another dependable member of the mound group, is out for an indefinite period. Handicapped as they are, the Yankees should find Tom Yawkey's expensive boys a troublesome crowd.

The temporary loss of Grove and Ferrell by the Red Sox is not as serious as the forced layoff of the Yankee pair. The Sox certainly will miss Grove as much as the Yanks need Gomez, but the locals are better situated with catching replacements. And both Ferrell and Grove will undoubtedly return to the field before Dickey and Gomez are ready.

Second in Row for Wes

So, although some "experts" are still saying the Red Sox lack pennant-winning class, their chances at present look better than they have at any time since the beginning of the campaign. They couldn't possibly be burdened with much more grief, and yet this morning they stood only half a game in back of the leaders.

Sporting Around The Hub

Perennial Athlete

THERE seems to be no end to the achievements in the sport world of that old Harvard grad, George Owen. Thirteen years out of college, and here he is pitching for the graduates' team and yielding Tufts College present nine only two hits in six innings.

Staff Photo
George Owen

During his Newton High School and Harvard University days, Owen excelled in baseball, football and hockey. He was Harvard's second nine-letter athlete and his feats record him as one of the Crimson's all-time "greats."

Following his college career he took up coaching, having a part-time assignment coaching his alma mater as assistant in football and baseball. During the winter he played amateur hockey with the Boston Hockey Club, the B. A. A. and later the University Club.

In the 1928-29 season he entered professional hockey. It took Conny Smythe of Toronto to make Boston realize just how good Owen really was. Smythe came down here with check in hand to sign Owen and the local Bruins immediately jumped in and grabbed him. He never showed as a fancy skater, but did play great hockey and in a field where the going was none too easy.

Owen played four years with the Bruins, and when he began to slow up, he retired while still a good hockey player and popular with players and fans alike. It looked like the end of Owen's athletic days, but his fine, clean mode of living serves him in good stead today and here he is pitching for the Harvard Grads and doing a grand job of it. Harvard, professional hockey, and sport in general, owe much to George Owen.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 8, Bates 2.
Coast Guard 10, Wesleyan 5.
Penn State 6, Muhlenberg 4.
Washington C. 18, Western Maryland 4.

Titlist Out In Surprise Salem Match

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PEABODY, Mass., May 27—In a mixture of sunshine and rain and good and bad golf, Rosamond Vahey, defending state women's golf champion, went down to defeat, 4 and 2, before the steady and surprising play of Mrs. Ian Drysdale, wife of the Salem C. C. golf professional, where the tournament was in progress this morning.

Mrs. Drysdale won warm applause and admiration from the gathering for her display of championship golf. On the outward nine, not one hole was halved until the 9th and the Salem girl reached the turn all even. Coming back the experience of the defending champion was expected to offset the fine efforts of the challenger who was playing in her first championship after three years of golf.

Instead of fading before the reputation of Miss Vahey, Mrs. Drysdale halved the 10th and 11th, sinking a 12-foot putt to hold the 11th, and then went out front with a par 3 on the 12th, halved the 13th, won the 14th, 15th and was conceded the 16th for the match.

The upset of Miss Vahey seemed to be the signal for another surprising result and Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. of The Country Club eliminated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Oakley, former champion five times, 3 and 2. The other matches saw the long hitting member of The Country Club, Priscilla Dennett, co-medalist, easily dispose of Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr. of Rockport, 5 and 4; and Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn, medalist and runner-up last year, defeat Mrs. Russell Swett of Longmeadow, 4 and 3.

Tomorrow in the semifinals Miss Dennett and Mrs. Whittemore are paired and the new sensation, Mrs. Drysdale, will cross clubs with Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr. The results this morning:

Massachusetts State Women's Golf Quarterfinal

Priscilla Dennett, The Country Club, defeated Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr., Rockport, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Brad Whittemore, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. Russell Swett, Longmeadow, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Ian Drysdale, Salem, defeated Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, 4 and 2.

Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley, 3 and 2.

Winston Guest Named American Polo Captain

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Bobby Strawbridge Jr., chairman of the U. S. Polo Association, announced today Winston Guest of New York had been elected captain of the American team which will defend the Westchester Cup against England next month. Guest plays at back.

Despite the general gloom expressed by British experts over John Bull's chances of recapturing the trophy, Strawbridge expressed the belief the English team will put up a strong battle when the series starts June 10.

"I do not share all this optimism over the Americans' chances," said Strawbridge. "The Britons are going better every day, showing marked improvement both in hitting and team co-ordination. Balding and Singh are going to give us plenty of trouble."

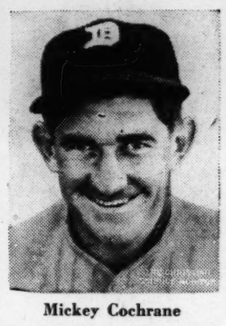
Gerald Balding, nine-goal star, and Rao Raja Hanut Singh, an eight-goaler, were added to the British team several weeks ago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Picking the All-Star Nines

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK in Boston is to be the scene of the fourth All-Star baseball game between nines representing the American and National Leagues and the baseball fans of the country are to name 16 of the 21 players who will make up each of these teams. That our readers may join in the naming of the players, we are printing on today's Sports Page a ballot on which you can place the names of your favorite players. This ballot will appear on this page every Wednesday and Saturday until June 17, final ballots having to reach this office not later than June 20 to figure in the selections. The only restrictions regarding the naming of players are that there shall be at least one player from each of the eight teams in each league and that all the players except the utility men shall be named for specific positions.



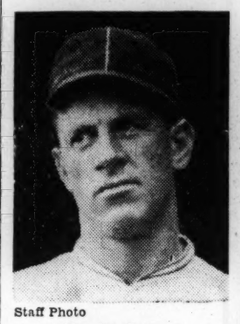
Mickey Cochrane

American League Prospects

As the American League has won all three of the games which have been played, we take up the candidates for that nine first. Who is your favorite for the various positions on the defending team? Take the candidates for the pitcher's box, for instance. There are Lefty Grove of the Red Sox, Schoolboy Rowe of the Tigers, Lefty Gomez and Monte Pearson of the Yankees, Harder of the Indians, and Newsom of the Senators. For catcher, there are Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers, who is to manage the Americans; Rick Ferrell of the Red Sox, Bill Dickey of the Yankees, or Billy Sullivan of Cleveland, son of the great catcher of the Chicago White Sox of bygone days. And what an infield can be named from Gehrig, Yankees; Foxx, Red Sox, or Trosky, Indians, for first; Gehringer, Tigers; Melillo, Red Sox, or Myer, Senators, for second; Buddy Lewis, Washington; Dykes, White Sox, or Werber, Red Sox, third; and Crosetti, Yankees, Appling, White Sox, or Knickerbocker, Cleveland, at short. Favorites for the outfield positions are sure to be Averill, Indians; Di Maggio and Selkirk, Yankees; Goslin, Tigers; Cramer, Red Sox, and Moses, Athletics. With such material to choose from, the American League should be ready to put up a strong battle for a fourth straight victory.

National League Candidates

Strong as the American League squad looks, the National League appears to have enough material to enable it to break through for its first victory of the series. With Carl Hubbell and Schumacher of the Giants, Van Mungo of the Dodgers, Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals and Paul Derringer of the Reds to call upon for box duty, American League hits should be few and far between. The catcher's duties will be well cared for by either Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, the most valuable player in the National League last year, or Al Lopez of the Bees. There is also plenty of infield material to be found in Terry, Giants, Jordan, Bees, or Suhr, Pittsburgh, for first base; Herman, Cubs, or Cuccinello, Bees, for second; Durocher, Cardinals, or Vaughan, Pirates, shortstop, and Pepper Martin, Cardinals, or Brubaker, Pittsburgh, at third. And when it comes to the outfield, there is a wealth of championship class in Joe Moore and Mel Ott of the Giants, Medwick of the Cards, Demaree and Galan of the Cubs and Berger of the Bees.



Staff Photo
Charlie Grimm

Next to World Series in Interest

These all-star games come next to the World Series so far as the interests of the baseball fans are concerned. In 1933, when the first of the games was played in Chicago, there were 49,200 paid to see the contest. In 1934, the attendance was 52,082 at the Polo Grounds, while last year saw no fewer than 98,692 at the Municipal Stadium at Cleveland. This year will find the attendance limited only by the capacity of the National League Park. Last year all of the players were named by the two managers; but this year the system in vogue in 1933 and 1934 has again been adopted, and it is up to the fans to see that the best players are named for each team. The more persons who vote the better, so let every baseball fan express his opinion before June 20.

Favorites Draw Best Positions In June Regatta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Arrangements for the Poughkeepsie regatta, June 22, made yesterday at the office of Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the regatta committee, give the favorites the best positions in most of the cases, with Cornell having a slight preference, in the opinion of the experts. The three Big Red crews are all in the second lane, out in the stream, but not exposed to the waves that even in calm weather, make the outer lanes somewhat more difficult.

Six freshman crews, including all the participants in the regatta with the exception of Pennsylvania, are listed in the first race, which is not scheduled to start until 5 o'clock, Eastern Standard time, which will bring the varsity race last at seven, close to sunset. They were drawn in the following order, counting from the west shore of the river: 1, Navy; 2, Cornell; 3, California; 4, Columbia; 5, Syracuse; 6, Washington. This will place the favorite close to each other, unless Syracuse, more at home in rough water, shows well far out in the stream.

Only five crews will participate in the junior varsity race at six, as California has not brought on its second varsity this year. The lineup is almost the same, with Navy and Cornell closest to the shore, once more, and the others farther out as follows:

1, Navy; 2, Cornell; 3, Columbia; 4, Washington; 5, Syracuse.

The varsity race brings California to the inside position with the midshipmen moving out to the middle, beyond Pennsylvania, and Syracuse and Washington still far out in the stream. The complete laning is as follows: 1—California; 2—Cornell; 3—Pennsylvania; 4—Navy; 5—Columbia; 6—Syracuse; 7—Washington.

All seven crews were represented at the draw, with Stevenson drawing for Cornell and Pennsylvania, whose representatives were unable to be present, while Raynolds Benson, executive secretary of the association, replaced him for Columbia. Capt. Brook Walter, U. S. N., the new official in charge of Navy athletics, drew for the academy crews; Frank La Due for Syracuse; John Gray was the representative of California, while Curly Harris, a former coxswain of the University of Washington, now acting in a similar position for the New York Athletic Club Olympic candidates, represented the Puget Sound institution.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	13	.658
Boston	25	14	.641
Detroit	21	17	.553
Chicago	18	16	.529
Cleveland	19	17	.528
Washington	20	19	.513
Philadelphia	11	24	.314
St. Louis	9	28	.243

Results May 26

Detroit 12, Chicago 9.
Chicago 9, Detroit 2.
Boston 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 5.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 2.

Colgate Elects Nash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 27—Thomas Nash 3d of New Rochelle, has been elected captain of the Colgate varsity track team for next year. He competes in the high and low hurdles, quarter-mile dash and running broad jump

Albright Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Penna., May 27—Two varsity sports captains were elected at Albright College yesterday. Edward A. Fatzinger of Allentown, was named leader of the baseball team while William H. Becker of Roselle Park, N. J., was named to lead the basketball team.

Three Captains Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 27—Three varsity sports captains were elected by Williams College teams yesterday. They were Gray B. Larkum of West Hartford, Conn., soccer; Nils Anderson Jr. of Plainfield, N. J., track, and Thomas S. Green Jr. of Loudonville, N. Y., lacrosse.

Princeton Elects Irwin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27—John N. Irwin 2d, star hurdler on the varsity track team, has been elected captain of the Princeton team for next year. His home is in Keokuk, Iowa. In the meet against Cornell this year he established a new Princeton record for the 220-yard low hurdles.

Hurdler Elected Captain

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 27 (AP)—The University of Michigan track team has elected Bob Osgood, Western Conference high hurdles champion, captain for 1937.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 p. m.
RED SOX *vs.* NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

McSpaden And Crowley Tied In State Open

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 27 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, posted a par 71 for his third round in the 72-holes Massachusetts open golf tournament at Oak Hill today to pull into a first-place tie with Bob Crowley of Norfolk. The latter carded a 72 for a 54-holes total of 217.

With about half of the 60 entries reporting their third rounds, Wilfred Crossley, young amateur representing Crowley's Club, was three strokes behind the leaders. His neat 72 boosted his total to 220.

Jerry Gianferante, a young but seasoned professional from Lexington, moved up in the competition for $1225 prize money by turning in a 74 for 223.

The defending champion, Gene Sarazen, who was five strokes behind yesterday's deadlocked leaders, Crowley and Emil Mashie, the Oak Hill greenskeeper, posted a 76, which boosted his 54-hole total to 226, nine strokes behind.

54 Holes Scores

*Allan Ellis, The Country	156	76	232
Gene Anderson, Oyster Harbors	150	79	229
*Art Peterson, Oak Hill	153	79	232
Alex Briggs, Oak Hill	153	77	230
*Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk	148	72	220
Charles MacAndrew, Albemarle	158	78	236
Edmund Burke, Newport, R. I.	151	80	231
Ken Reid, Reservation	151	75	226
*Ed Martin, Sandy Burr	164	77	241
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	156	73	229
*John Nies, United Shoe	157	74	231
*Henry Palm, United Shoe	158	84	242
Bob Crowley, Norfolk	145	72	217
*Eddie Lowery, Charles River	148	78	226
*Jesse Guilford, Woodland	151	81	232
*Leo Martin, Sandy Burr	161	75	236
Ben Toski, Northampson	152	83	235
John Cowan, Oakley	163	84	247
Stan Parzick, Stony Hill	150	82	232
Jerry Gianferante, Minute Men	148	74	223
*R. W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club	159	83	242
John Igoe, Weld	154	76	230
Harry Nettleblatt, Pakachoag	156	80	236
John Thoren, Woburn	156	70	226
Henry Bontempo, Franconia	156	74	230
*Leo Brown, Sandy Burr	154	80	234
Jim Lally, Winthrop	155	83	238
Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield, Conn.	150	76	226
Harold McSpaden, Winchester	146	71	217
Jim Fogertey, Myopia	154	75	229
*Ted Bishop, Trapelo	155	86	241
Jack Toski, Northampton	157	83	240
William Cosgrove, Green Hill	159	78	237
*M. F. Reach Jr., Longmeadow	154	81	235
Jack Reidy, Webster-Dudley	155	79	234
Larry Gannon, Happy Valley	159	80	239
John Shimkonis, Andover	149	78	227
Alex Ellis, Tedesco	151	77	228
*Milan Heath, Brae Burn	159	83	242
John Hanifey, Longmeadow	158	82	240
Jack Curley, Newton	160	77	237
Nick Gianferante, Westboro	160	80	240

*Amateur.

Yale-Harvard Poloists In Tourney Test June 13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Yale and Harvard polo teams will start the matches for the Intercollegiate Polo Association championship on June 13 for the new cup which replaced the Gouverneur Morris Carnochan trophy, won outright by the New Haven quartet in 1935.

Morris Memorial Field, Governors Island, will again be the place of the tourney, and special arrangements for additional stands for spectators, as well as special service over the ferry to the island, have been completed.

The second game will bring Princeton against Military Academy June 17, at 5 p. m.

The final game is set for June 20, and will be started, like the first game, at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Moody Decides

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, the California racket and brush artist who keeps her own counsel and makes her own decisions and occasionally provides a few jitters for the United States Lawn Tennis Association while she's doing it, has picked Forest Hills over Wimbledon this year.

After keeping reporters and officials on edge for a week while she attended to the exhibition of her paintings here, Mrs. Moody yesterday definitely turned thumbs down on the all-England championships, where she made her sensational comeback a year ago. With that decision all possibility that she might go to the aid of the American Wightman Cup team, already in England, also evaporated.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	24	11	.686
New York	23	12	.657
Chicago	17	17	.500
Pittsburgh	17	18	.486
Cincinnati	17	19	.472
Boston	17	19	.472
Brooklyn	14	23	.378
Philadelphia	14	24	.368

Results May 26

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 4.
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 2.

Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

American League		National League
.....	first base	.....
.....	second base	.....
.....	third base	.....
.....	short stop	.....
.....	util. inf.	.....
.....	left field	.....
.....	center field	.....
.....	right field	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	util. outf.	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	catcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....
.....	pitcher	.....

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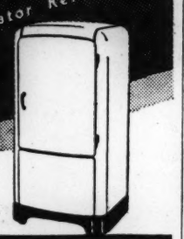
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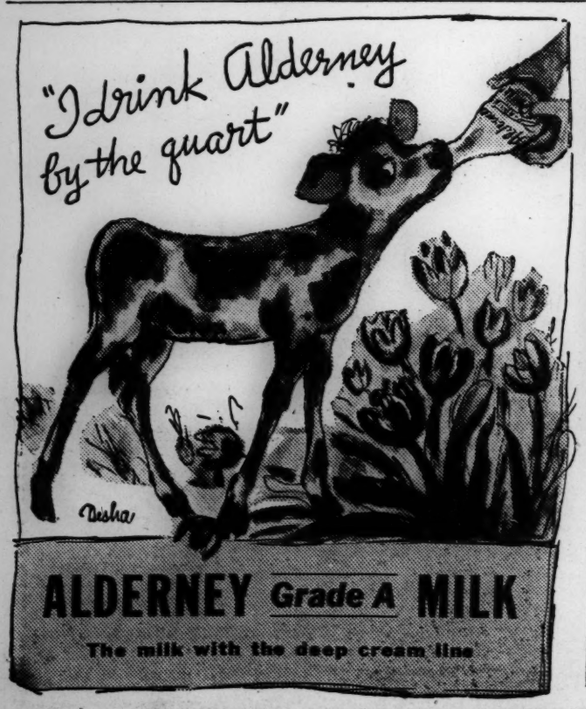

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A Summer's Day

ELIZABETH misses nothing. "This is a very rough road," she said.

It certainly was—that is, if it was a road at all. In fact, it was a mere cart track, churned almost into a river by rushing rain. The wind howled, the waters descended, and the mist crept down the mountainsides as if it were midwinter. Yet, in reality, it was not long past midsummer day. But in Skye one soon learns to be prepared for anything in the way of weather. Behind us the sea, pierced here and there by an adventurous headland, boiled angrily, In front, about a quarter of a mile off, rose the Iona Cross which is the island's chief memorial to Flora MacDonald, heroine of innumerable stories about Bonnie Prince Charlie. The mud squelched and caked over our boots.

"There are not many people about," I remarked, as I ploughed forward.

"There's not much snow on the Equator," replied Elizabeth. I thought I detected a touch of sarcasm in the observation, but decided to ignore it.

* * *

"I HAVE BEEN told that this memorial to Flora MacDonald is quite neglected. Anyone today," I went on, with a sweeping glance to the deserted horizon, "might imagine that we were the last Jacobites left in the whole world."

"Except that we aren't Jacobites at all," said Elizabeth, neatly spraying me with a shampoo of mud and water.

"That being so," I responded instantly, eagerly seizing upon the excuse, "it seems to me that we have satisfactorily fulfilled our duties as intelligent tourists by coming as far as this. I suggest that we plunge back into the howling gale, and return to Sligachan."

Five minutes later we were once more in the car, warily negotiating the steep and narrow, pot-holed road that runs round the northern end of Skye. Occasionally a stone would shoot out from beneath our tires, and over the cliff into the seething sea.

"It all strikes me as being rather odd," I observed. "I should have thought that Skye, being a Stuart center, would attract people interested in the Stuarts. There are plenty of visitors on the island. We had to queue up for two hours at the Kyle of Lochalsh before we could be ferried over. The hotel is packed. And there was quite a crowd waiting at Elgol yesterday to go over to Loch Coruisk. Yet, by the look of things, no one seems to have been round this Flora MacDonald country for ages. After all, the Stuarts are almost Skye's chief link with history. In 1715 MacDonald of Sleat fought with the Earl of Mar against George I; and it was here in 1745 that Prince Charlie disguised himself as a maidservant."

"So it was the guide-book you were reading all last night," said Elizabeth, musingly, as though a mystery had been solved.

* * *

THE ROAD WENT on and on, winding, twisting, squirming, now leaping into the sky, now plunging into the depths. We had been told to travel from west to east, because this would give us the best views of the mainland of Scotland after we turned south at the northeast corner of the island. That this line of progression would also leave us on the unprotected side of the road, with, at some places, a respectable drop into the sea, was a point that appeared to strike everybody but me as unworthy of consideration. So we stuck it gallantly. I am prepared to believe that Scotland really can be seen from the road above the Flodigarry Hotel, but that afternoon we saw nothing but mist. As we came into Portree, however, the day began to brighten, and we were able to take an attractive little picture of a ship lying at anchor in its pleasant harbor.

* * *

FROM PORTREE IT is a mere ten miles or so to Sligachan, where we were staying. As the Black Coolins lifted their jagged teeth into the sky in front of us, it occurred to me that someone ought to write an authoritative account of the rise and fall of Jacobite sentiment. There are books and to spare about Prince Charlie and his adventures; but, so far as I am aware, there is no detailed narrative of the enthusiasm that the Stuarts raised in the breasts of their supporters.

"Here," I exclaimed, "is a task for a modern Macaulay. Such a book should be written in a melancholy and nostalgic prose which echoes old, far-off, unhappy things, and battles long ago; it should be imbued with an atmosphere of twilight and gathering shadows, as it told how what was once a blaze of loyalty and devotion to a fallen house faded away into a last faint glimmer of romantic poetry, in Lionel Johnson's verses on the statue of King Charles at Charing Cross."

Hearing no sound from Elizabeth, I took my eyes off the wheel and glanced at her. Several things had surprised me that day, but this was hardly one of them. In fact, she had fallen asleep.

HAROLD HOBSON

Moonlight Under the Trees

FAR away under the budding trees the primrose wood spread a pale and delicate gold, as if the moonlight had been enchanted and lay still beneath the springtime branches after the blue day had risen.

A fine rain fell, silently and warm, and through it the small shining faces looked up. Faint mists curled and gathered, deepening to amethyst in the distance. The long smooth line of the downs grew slowly violet; shadows of amber and russet gathered in the beechen trees. The larches, already green, shook their soft tresses above the first anemones that half closed their white blossoms from the spray, so that the faint rose undersides lit fugitive fires. Blackthorn foamed above the primrose-gold, and the hawthorn put out its tiny crumpled leaflets suddenly and sharply green.

From some branch heavy with rain a thrush sang out; deep in the still thickets a willow wren made lovely sound. There was none other, save the sweet rain, the brief cascade from the larches, and a soft whisper of wet leaves.

The pale light of innumerable flowers deepened under the trees, as if it waited for evening and the shut of day, and for the rising of the moon from whence perhaps it came.

D. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

CHILD WITH A RABBIT, *by Primo Conti*

THIS delightful portrait of a child with a rabbit, the work of the Florentine artist, Primo Conti, is a winning portrait of a grave, round-eyed little girl clasping a toy rabbit in her chubby hands. Simple as is the pose and composition, the technique is good, and all the details—the hair swept back from the large innocent forehead, the wide solemn gaze, the plump childish arms, the rounded decorative contours of the rabbit—reveal the sureness and skill of the artist, his vigor, his insight, his ease.

Born in 1900, Primo Conti is self-taught, having begun his career at the age of eleven with a self-portrait, remarkable as the work of so young a boy; and from these early beginnings he has progressed, through various stages, to a rich and forceful maturity. Conti is among the best-known of the modern Italian artists, his work having been widely exhibited at the regional and inter-regional Italian exhibitions, at the famous International "Biennial" in Venice and at the "Quadrennial" in Rome; also in foreign lands, including France, Hungary, Holland and America.

Tuscan by birth, Primo Conti unites fine draftsmanship with fine coloring, and is a serious and disciplined artist, keenly observant, an indefatigable worker, wholeheartedly dedicated to his art.

Sea Storm

THE pleasant wash of these waves
luffing against the stony shore
rocks two ducks that turn their breasts
against the sharp and watery crests
the running breeze has tossed before.

We sit within a comfortable room
like an old garment known and warm.
Outside we hear the riding birds
mix with the wind their endless words
of warning against the coming storm.

Quiet we creep out on the beach
among the eelgrass and salt sedge.
The ducks forsake their wavy zone
and curve above us, small and lone,
as the rain drives slanting with an edge.

JOHN RITCHEY

Rhododendrons in the Himalayas

LIKE all good things, it is possible to have too much, even of a forest. African travellers have found this. And Mr. James and I were to find this two years later in Manchuria. The first plunge into a forest is always delightful. But if for weeks together you can see nothing but forest and hardly see the sky, and never have any outlook, you weary of the forest as you never weary even of the desert. You feel cramped and oppressed. You feel as in a cage, and long to push aside the trees and get some breadth of outlook. In this Kangra forest there was, however, none of this oppression. I was not shut in. From many a knoll and spur or opening in the forest I could get far distant views over the valley itself—over the first ripples of the rising Himalaya, each ripple a deeper and deeper purple, as it shaded off towards the plains of India, and all telling of distance, colour, warmth and mystery. Or, on the other hand, I could look upward towards the great Himalayan range and see its glistening snowy summits rising close at hand above the trees. I had no sense of confinement whatever. And the serene, intense blue sky could everywhere be seen above and between the trees. The air was neither too hot nor too cold, neither exhausting nor chilling. . . .

And I never now in England, nor in Scotland, see a pine-tree top against a deep blue sky, or smell the fragrance of the pines on a dry summer day, without thinking of this Himalayan forest. For this forest was mainly of pines and firs and spruces, and where I stood, mostly of the stately deodar. There was nothing like the wealth of plant and insect life there is at the same altitude in the Sikkim Himalaya—no semi-tropical vegetation—no tree-ferns, no orchids, no vibrating hum of insect life, and nothing like the same number of butterflies. And of what there was of plant and bird and insect life I observed but little. For, as I have said, what tendencies I had had to study natural history had been left undeveloped. And, besides, my mind was now thrown far forward to great mountains still farther on that I wanted to reach. I was marching from twenty to twenty-five miles a day in order to see them. And I paused far too little to enjoy the country I was actually passing through at the moment.

Still, ignoramus as I was in all that concerned natural history, there were a few things I could not help observing, and hurried as I was I could not help but enjoy them. First there were the deodars. This forest was the home of the deodar cedar, and all who have been to Simla know its beauty. It is akin to the Cedars of Lebanon, and I have seen a very old deodar in Kashmir, growing quite alone, which spread out its branches far and wide very like the Lebanon tree as we see it in an English garden. But in the forest, the deodar has not room to expand, so it grows straight and stately, but with those gracefully turned-up boughs like the corners of a pagoda roof. It is a tree very dear to Englishmen in India, bringing with it memories of many a glorious "leave" from sweltering plains and dark depression to a cool hill-station and a cheery life.

But most conspicuous at this season were the crimson rhododendrons—not mere shrubs, but regular trees growing like huge flowers in among the pines and cedars, and lighting up the dark green forest with their glowing red. Often they were so closely intermingled with the cedars as to make it seem as if the deep red blossoms were springing from the deodars themselves. These rhododendrons are in bloom along the Himalaya at this time of year from Kangra right down to Sikkim, the great home of the rhododendrons, where grow also mauve and white and yellow coloured species; and if one could only fly along the Himalaya like a bird, what a lovely band of colour in the greens below the snows this rhododendron stretch would show!—SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, in "Wonders of the Himalaya." (New York: Dutton.)

An Honest Appreciation of Bach

IF APPRECIATION merely means a vague and "romantic" absorption, palpably lacking in any vital aural content, then the popularity of Bach is assured, for alike in the concert-room and on the machines his works are widely admired, and have long since ceased to be either an esoteric cult or a moral prescription. But every honest and sympathetic listener is aware of the limitations of even the most attentive and repetitive listening, and everyone who has had enough courage and determination to become a performer of some kind will at once agree that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of listening, if the practice is regular, intelligent and sensitive. As Mr. Arnold Williams once wrote in Musical News, "The ocean of music does not enter one's experience by dabbling with the tide, but by adventure upon it, whether it be in a tiny cobble boat of solo endeavour, or a gigantic liner of a huge choral or orchestral body." Of no composer is this so true as of Bach, in whose work an interest in sheer sound-relationship is always the master-passion, whatever the external trappings. A genuine and creative response to such an interest demands an exactness of ear of which habitual performance is by far the surest foundation. Once this new standard of appreciation-through-performance has been gained with some of Bach's works, the approach to the rest of his output through some kind of personal execution becomes a matter of course, although subsequent listening in the spirit of a performer may be a thrilling complement or substitute. . . .

Anyone who grasps the Bach spirit of music-making—it is a spirit rather than a method—cannot fail to acquire a critical appraisal of the many musical uses which make and mar the expression of genius. We may note, in particular, Bach's cheerful delight in all manner of instrumental exuberance, his mastery of the more refined and in a sense intellectual pleasures of musical creation, and his contrary and "romantic" tendency towards emotional portrayal; and at the same time we cannot miss his usually careful fusion of the purely sensational, emotional or intellectual elements in a much wider exercise of personality. And his convincing display of these qualities is a stimulating introduction to contemporary music. His virtuosity, intellectual traits and "programme" leanings are an encouragement to the various modern schools which have specialized in one or the other of these methods of address. But his habitual refusal to sacrifice his deeper impulses to a momentary sensation, to "cleverality" or to emotional indulgences, is a challenge to his twentieth-century successors which no student of them can ignore.—A. E. F. DICKINSON, in "The Art of Bach." (London: Duckworth.)

"Before they call, I will answer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the past several years, the thought of the world has been centered upon radical economic changes, changes that have to external appearances brought about much despair and suffering. Many persons who formerly had believed that their supply and employment were assured, have found themselves confronted with an apparently insurmountable problem of lack and unemployment.

But during these difficult times Christian Science has been demonstrating the truth that God is always sufficient and ready to supply our every need. To study and apply Christian Science persistently and intelligently is to verify the spiritual fact that useful activity is the natural heritage of man.

If one has wrestled with the problem of unemployment for a long time, there may come to him the question, "How can God meet my need for useful work?" Perhaps the experience of a student of Christian Science may explain how this demonstration can come about.

The student had been faithful for many years in his study and application of this scientifically Christian religion when the problem of employment appeared again on the mental horizon. Finally, through the sudden banishment of fear, and an aroused effort to go forward, the Christian Scientist found himself in the best position he had ever had, a position which had been offered him unexpectedly.

So grateful was this young man for the new opportunity that he devoted himself wholeheartedly to his work. Remarkable progress and definite achievement attended his new activity, but he did not receive recognition from his superiors. This bred discontent, and he could not understand why the results of his work should not bear fruit. Finally, to his surprise, he was given notice that in two weeks he was to leave. This was at first a bitter experience, for, as it seemed to him, he had been a victim of evil's claim of personality and politics.

But the student continued his prayer to God for guidance, usefulness, and activity. With humility and love he began the last two weeks' work in that company. With humility and love—which involved the eliminating from his consciousness thoughts of resentment and hatred against those who, he thought, had treated him unfairly—he felt a spirit of kindness surrounding him.

Even those who had brought about his discharge saw that his faithfulness in performing his work and the conscientious attitude he had maintained were valuable qualities. And before the last week of his job in that company had passed, he was offered not alone another good job, but two! And all this was brought about because of his application of the truth he knew, and through the instrumentality of the very ones who had used their influence to have him discharged! Both positions, in different companies, were excellent, and both offered greater opportunity than the one he had held. He accepted the offer of an executive position which later proved to him that his former work had been a preparation for higher work. And at the same time, other difficult problems were solved.

To the honest, conscientious, receptive student, Christian Science reveals that God has already met our needs for continuous good, and that error, when reversed with spiritual understanding, cannot hinder its unfoldment. In Isaiah we read (65:24), "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

God, who is infinite Love, entertains only perfect love for all His creation. Discords, no matter what their apparent characteristics, are the dreams of what Christian Science terms mortal mind. Since God, divine Love, is the infinite and only Mind, He is the only reality. Therefore everything that seems to take place in mortal mind is unreal. To awaken in some measure to this true state of being, is to possess a sense of spiritual peace, activity, and abundance. With this change in thought comes an inevitable change in human experience, and this is Christian Science healing—divine Love's harmony manifested.

But oftentimes we do not turn wholeheartedly to God until there appears to be a human need. The pressure of this human problem uncovers the apparent lack of true consciousness, and then thought cries out for help. The Christ, Truth, walking over the troubled waters of mortal belief, imparts peace, spiritual activity, and dominion, and the one in trouble receives not only the blessing of having the human need supplied, but also a higher understanding of God, which is the greater blessing.

To receive the bestowals of God's goodness in daily life demands the utilization of the many channels of the Christian Science movement, and the acceptance of the truth about God and man. Thoughtful study of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is a daily necessity. The use of the Christian Science Reading Rooms for midday study and prayer, is one means of lifting thought above the turmoil of business problems. Inevitably the spiritual unfoldment will come which enables us to prove that God continually supplies every need. Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 458): "Divinity is always ready. *Semper paratus* is Truth's motto."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Avant qu'ils crient, je les exaucerai"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DEPUIS plusieurs années, les pensées du monde se concentrent sur des changements économiques radicaux qui semblent avoir causé dans bien des cas le désespoir et la souffrance. Une foule de personnes qui avaient cru pouvoir compter sur leur fortune ou leur position se sont trouvées en face d'un problème apparemment insurmontable—le manque de ressources et de travail.

Mais pendant cette période difficile, la Science Chrétienne a démontré sans cesse que Dieu est amplement capable de pourvoir à tous nos besoins. Étudier la Science Chrétienne avec persévérance et l'appliquer d'une manière intelligente permet de vérifier ce fait spirituel: une activité utile est incluse dans l'héritage naturel de l'homme.

Pour qui se trouve depuis longtemps aux prises avec le problème du chômage, il arrive que cette question se présente: "Comment Dieu pourra-t-Il me fournir le travail utile dont j'ai besoin?" L'expérience d'un homme qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne indiquera l'une des manières dont cette démonstration peut se produire.

Le disciple en question étudiait et appliquait fidèlement depuis bien des années cette religion scientifiquement chrétienne, lorsque le problème du travail reparut à l'horizon. Après une période plus ou moins longue, bannissant soudain la crainte et faisant un vigoureux effort pour avancer, le Scientiste Chrétien se trouva dans le meilleur poste qu'il eût jamais occupé—poste qu'on lui avait offert inopinément.

Le jeune homme fut si reconnaissant de pouvoir reprendre le travail qu'il s'y consacra de tout son cœur. Dans cette nouvelle activité, il fit des progrès remarquables et obtint d'excellents résultats, mais ses supérieurs ne parurent guère s'en apercevoir. Ceci lui causa du mécontentement: il ne pouvait comprendre pourquoi ses efforts et leurs fruits n'étaient pas reconnus. Enfin, à sa grande surprise, on lui signifia son congé en lui donnant quinze jours d'avertissement. La chose lui parut d'abord bien amère, car il lui semblait être victime d'influences personnelles et politiques représentant les prétentions du mal.

Le disciple continua néanmoins de prier Dieu, demandant au Père les directions, la possibilité d'être actif et de rendre service. Ce fut dans un esprit d'humilité et d'amour qu'il entama sa dernière quinzaine de travail pour la compagnie dont il devait ensuite se séparer. L'humilité et l'amour exigeaient qu'il éliminât de sa conscience les pensées de haine ou de ressentiment à l'égard de ceux qui l'avaient apparemment traité sans justice; il y parvint et se sentit entouré d'une atmosphère bienveillante.

Ceux qui lui avaient fait perdre sa position virent que le soin et la conscience avec lesquels il accomplissait jusqu'au bout sa tâche étaient de précieuses qualités. Il en était à sa dernière semaine lorsqu'on lui offrit non pas une, mais deux bonnes places! Son application de la vérité qu'il connaissait avait produit ces résultats; et grâce au concours des personnes mêmes qui précédemment avaient travaillé contre lui, deux sociétés différentes lui faisaient des propositions avantageuses. Il s'agissait dans les deux cas d'une excellente place lui ouvrant des perspectives inconnues jusqu'alors. Le jeune homme porta son choix sur un poste où les responsabilités étaient grandes; et par la suite il put constater que le travail fait auparavant l'avait préparé à cette tâche supérieure. A la même époque, d'autres problèmes difficiles trouvèrent leur solution.

Au disciple sincère, consciencieux, réceptif, la Science Chrétienne révèle le fait que Dieu a déjà pourvu à nos besoins: le bien continu existe, et son développement ne peut être entravé par l'erreur si l'on renverse cette dernière au moyen de la compréhension spirituelle. Nous lisons dans le livre d'Ésaïe (65:24): "Et il arrivera qu'avant qu'ils crient, je les exaucerai; quand ils parleront encore, je les aurai déjà entendus."

Étant l'Amour infini, Dieu éprouve pour toute Sa création un amour parfait. Quelles que soient leurs caractéristiques apparentes, les inharmonies sont les rêves de ce que la Science Chrétienne nomme l'entendement mortel. Puisque Dieu, l'Amour divin, est l'unique Entendement infini, Il est la seule réalité. Donc tout ce qui semble se passer dans l'entendement mortel doit être irréel. S'éveiller dans une certaine mesure à ce véritable état de l'être, c'est posséder un sens de paix spirituelle, d'abondance et d'activité. A mesure que la pensée se modifie et se rapproche de cet idéal, il se produit dans l'existence humaine un changement qui constitue la guérison en Science Chrétienne—la manifestation de l'harmonie due à l'Amour divin.

Mais souvent nous attendons d'être dans la détresse pour nous tourner vers Dieu de tout notre cœur. La pression du problème humain met à nu les défauts apparents—le manque de vraie conscience—et la pensée implore le secours d'en haut. Le Christ, la Vérité, marchant sur les flots de la croyance mortelle, apporte en abondance la paix, l'activité spirituelle et la maîtrise; et ceux qui étaient dans la peine reçoivent, outre le bienfait dont ils avaient humainement besoin, une meilleure intelligence de Dieu, bénédiction qui surpasse la première.

Pour recevoir dans la vie journalière les dons que nous fait la bonté de Dieu, nous devons nous servir des nombreux canaux mis à notre portée par le mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, et accepter la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme. La Bible ainsi que *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, doivent être chaque jour l'objet d'une étude attentive. Utiliser les Salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne pour consacrer au milieu de la journée quelques moments à l'étude et à la prière représente un des moyens par lesquels la pensée s'élève plus haut que les agitations ou les difficultés des affaires. Il est inévitable le développement spirituel qui nous permettra de prouver que Dieu pourvoit sans cesse à tous nos besoins. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 458), Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "La Divinité est toujours prête. *Semper paratus* est la devise de la Vérité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Room in Spring

OH, DARK, green room,
We have not forgotten
The last red rays of a winter sun,
And white frost scrolled upon the pane.
We have not forgotten.
But now, bright-leafed,
The heavy boughs press near,
And breath of lilac hovers with the dusk.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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Canada's Youth Congress Asks Laws to Insure Neutrality; Delegates Urge Social Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 27—Canadian youth, as represented by more than 400 delegates to the Canadian Youth Congress, has fearlessly registered its protest against social and economic injustices which directly concern it, both nationally and internationally, and pleads for changes in the economic system, increased educational facilities and complete neutrality for Canada in the event of foreign war.

While considerable divergence of opinion arose at first as between the various groups, particularly between the Roman Catholic and Communist groups, as to the causes of unemployment and war, toward the close of the third and last day they were able to sink their minor differences and agree with a large amount of unanimity on certain broad changes in the present governmental and economic system if the problems of youth are to be solved.

Peace Main Objective

As the Congress was called under the auspices of the League of Nations Society in Canada the subject of "Canadian Youth and World Peace" bulked large in the opening discussions. Referred to a committee, the delegates found:

1. That the principal cause of war is to be found in the power of economic monopolies, within nations, leading to international rivalries for the control of raw materials, and fields for profitable investment, which result in imperialistic policies endangering the peaceful relations of the great industrial nations.

2. That the doctrine of "national sovereignty," by which nations claim to act without reference to their neighbors, leads to a condition of international anarchy among the 70 independent states in the world; and that this disregard of all principles of international law is an important factor in producing frictions which lead to war.

Armaments Foster Fear

3. That the race in armaments, fostered by international armament trusts, produces in the minds of the peoples of all nations, including both great powers and smaller states, a profound fear and sense of insecurity which result in mutual hates and misunderstandings.

The committee then declared that:

1. Canada's participation in any foreign war, even in that of the British Empire, is undesirable and that necessary legislation should be passed so that Canada can remain neutral;

2. The recruiting of volunteer military service should be discontinued;

3. Canada should attempt to consider the relation of the British Commonwealth to international matters of trade and investment in the undeveloped areas with a view to operating all colonial possessions and dependencies on the principle of the "open door" and endeavor to establish complete freedom of trade.

League Made Tool

While the Congress believes in international action to eliminate the economic causes of war, it feels that "the League of Nations has been used as a tool of the great military powers for their own purposes," and therefore that Canada should insist that the League be reorganized "to give effect to those principles of justice and international welfare for which it was founded" and as an initial step should recommend the immediate application of the provision of Article XIX of the Covenant, which provides for the reconsideration of treaties to meet changing world conditions.

It also suggested that a commission be set up by the League to inquire into outstanding problems endangering the peace of the world, namely minorities, colonial territories, migration, revision of boundaries, stabilization of currencies, equalization of economic opportunities in respect to raw materials, markets and tariffs, international lending and investment.

In regard to the subject of peace education the Congress recommended:

1. An international education which will respect the natural rights of religion of the nation, of the family and of the individual.

2. Full recognition of the rights of minority and national groups and the organization of inter-racial clubs to develop understanding and friendships among the members of various nations and races.

3. Condemnation of the glorification of war and imperialism in school courses and textbooks and that these be revised in order to give emphasis to international interdependence and the things held in common by all peoples, such as music, art, literature and science.

4. That the Congress endeavor to arrange a National Peace Day to be observed by all youth throughout Canada.

Referendum for Youth

5. That the Congress continuations committee, in co-operation with other youth organizations in Canada and the Commonwealth, should organize a referendum by which all youth of military age may indicate their opinion upon pertinent questions relating to foreign policy and action in the event of war.

6. That war is contrary to the teachings of true religion and ruthlessly violates the sanctity of human personality and makes impossible the achievement of the brotherhood of man, and that we call upon all churches and religious organizations to co-operate with all other groups struggling for a warless world.

Lack of War Gas Protest in Italy Is Criticized by British Primate

By the Associated Press

London, May 27

THE Archbishop of Canterbury today voiced "grievous disappointment that no Christian voice was heard in Italy to remonstrate" against the use of poison gas in the Italo-Ethiopian War.

The Archbishop said he considered the international situation "more restless, more confused, and more pregnant with danger to the establishment of peace than at any time within our memory."

In an address opening a church convocation, the Primate said confusion and danger were "more notorious and more widely spread even than in the days before the great war."

The world, the Archbishop declared, "is suffering the bitterest of all humiliations, the humiliations of impotence," in the face of "a great wrong committed by a European power against an almost defenseless African people."

"I cannot refrain from saying," he added, "that it must fill us, as Christian men, with grievous disappointment that no Christian voice was heard in Italy to remonstrate against the use of barbarous poison gas poured out not only on combatants, but on defenseless men, women and children."

Castle Excavations In Dorset Uncover Old Passageway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHERBORNE, Eng.—Excavations which have been going on at Sherborne Castle, once the home of Sir Walter Raleigh in Dorset, have brought to light some hitherto unknown details.

These include the foundations of walls outside the castle, a covered passageway, traces of a portcullis, and three doorways. These are believed to be remains of the original castle built by Bishop Roger at the beginning of the tenth century, in the reign of Henry II.

It was in 1592 that Sir Walter Raleigh came into possession of the old castle, and the excavations have revealed a flight of steps and some balustrading which he may have designed before deciding to rebuild in 1594.

In the civil wars of the seventeenth century the castle was twice besieged and eventually had to surrender in 1645 to Cromwell's soldiers.

Underpaid Teachers Seek Investigation In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A royal commission to investigate methods of reorganizing Saskatchewan's educational system is being sought from the provincial Government by the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.

A salary of less than $500 is being obtained by 4600 teachers in the Province, and the majority of these are receiving less than $300 a year, according to L. K. Titus, federation president.

Educational facilities and technique had deteriorated in the rural schools, school buildings were in disrepair, equipment was lacking, and classrooms were crowded, J. H. Stury, federation vice-president, told the Government.

The Government, which under the B. N. A. Act is responsible for education, promised consideration of the request.

Import Cut Helps British Bulb Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is an ill depression that blows nobody good, say the bulb-growers of England. Until the severity of the economic storm persuaded growers that a national industry might be started to conserve the £1,470,000 that had been sent out of the country, at least in 1931, to import bulbs from abroad, the bulb culture in England never had amounted to very much.

Since that time, however, it has been growing apace in England. The flower market also has benefited, and a chain of "flower areas" has sprung up, extending from the Scilly Islands, through Cornwall, Devon, Lincoln, to Aberdeenshire.

The fields offer employment to large numbers of men and women during the picking and bunching seasons. And the net result also has been to add beauty to streets and homes, because push-cart merchants, as well as the usual flower stores, are able to offer fresh and colorful blooms at a few pence a dozen.

Reich Brings Charges Against 200 Friars

COBLENZ, Germany, May 27 (AP)—Friar Peter Steinhoff, a member of the Roman Catholic Franciscan Order, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary and ten years' loss of rights as a citizen today for immorality.

The sentence against him was the first pronounced in a series of trials the Government plans for approximately 200 Franciscan friars from the Rhineland and Westphalia who are accused of immoral acts against male minors entrusted to their care.

Found guilty with Friar Steinhoff were a Franciscan neophite, Wilhelm Schroeder, 28, and two youths of 18 and 19 years. Schroeder was sentenced to five months in jail and the two youths to two and four months, respectively.

Return of Relief to States Urged by Republican Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Return of relief administration to the states, with provision for federal loans where necessary to meet an actual need, is recommended in a short platform which is before five Republican clubs for adoption here prior to submission to the party's national convention. The platform was drafted by a joint committee of the five organizations following a series of eight public meetings.

Federal aid in the development of a practical housing program for assisting low-income families, "to be planned and carried out by states, local communities and individual enterprises," also is favored. The proposed platform also holds that relief should be handled by "non-political local agencies, responsive to community needs and familiar with community problems."

Emphasizing the fundamental issue of decentralized administration of government as opposed to federal control, the platform, in part, follows:

Re-employment: Co-operation of all productive agencies in providing jobs, coupled with removal of restrictions upon production and enforcement of fair trade laws to protect labor and small business.

Social Security: Old-age pensions and unemployment insurance with federal aid for sound state systems; revision of the social security act to eliminate unsound portions, and co-operation with states to assist youths.

Labor: Maintenance of collective bargaining; abolition of child labor; equality of opportunity and pay for men and women, and uniform state laws for abolition of sweatshops, minimum wages and improvement of working conditions.

Business: Withdrawal of Government from competitive enterprises; less public regulation; legalization of trade association agreements under regulation of Federal Trade Commission.

and a balanced budget; revision of the tax system to reduce indirect tax burden upon low-income classes; strengthening of banking and credit system; and return of convertible currency.

Tariff: Adjustment of present tariffs on basis of concessions by other nations.

Agriculture: Remove restrictions from production, restore domestic market and Government aid in marketing of surpluses.

Conservation: A national program for preventing erosion, floods and conserving natural resources.

Foreign Affairs: Co-operation with other nations for the limitation and control of armaments and the traffic in arms; promotion of peace and friendly relations with all nations; and a neutrality policy based not upon pre-announced surrender of American rights, but upon the exercise of these rights for the general welfare.

Participating organizations include the National Republican Club Inc., Women's National Republican Club, New York Young Republican Club, Inc., National Republican Builders, Inc., and the Young Women's Republican Club of New York. More than two thirds of the Republican Party delegates from New York City are said to be affiliated with at least one of the five clubs.

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Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
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BY THE MAKERS OF
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YOUR REGULAR SIZE WITH INVISIBLE *Extra width*

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DECEPTIVE to the eye, flattering to the foot—Free Tread Shoes by Wilbur Coon are slim, slenderizing, modish . . . give barefoot freedom. By a miracle in design, these shoes provide added room for ball and toes—yet, so cleverly has the forepart been designed, they appear no wider than the shoes you are wearing!

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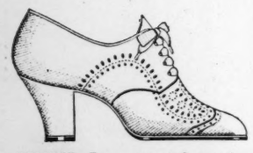
Free Tread Shoes are fitted at five points by experts, the arch firmly supported, the heel snugly enclosed, the waist securely encased . . . every variation of your foot is custom-fitted. You really get a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. And—to match the vogue of low heels—you can choose one of four heel heights. Yet every model is trim and attractive.

Stop in for a leisurely try-on at any of the stores listed below. Let Wilbur Coon fitters show you this miracle in design. See how your feet, in Free Tread Shoes, can enjoy barefoot freedom . . . yet look as slender—as gay and chic as ever! All styles, $10.



ROMANY—For women who prefer high heels, here's the utmost in comfort. In white, blue, black. $10.

BERKSHIRE—This very tailored medium heel oxford is recommended for its superb comfort qualities. In brown or black kid. $10.

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These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes available, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Allentown, Pa.—Koreto Shop, 21 North 6th St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Sutphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 602 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2302 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N.J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Meas. Bootery 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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It's DALSHEIMER for the finest fitting in Baltimore.
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Travel Costs
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EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st, 1936
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YOU NOW SAVE 1/5 TO 1/2 TRAVELING VIA PULLMAN

1 ***Surcharge eliminated.*** The railroad surcharge, hitherto comprising ONE-THIRD the cost of the Pullman ticket, has been discontinued throughout the nation, giving Pullman travelers on eastern roads the same benefit from this one-third reduction enjoyed in the West and South since 1933.

2 ***New single occupancy room rates.*** The Pullman Company has substantially reduced its rate on compartments and drawing rooms when occupied by one person.

3 ***Lower extra railroad ticket charges for single occupancy of rooms.*** Many railroads have substantially reduced the number of railroad fares required with the purchase of Pullman compartments and drawing rooms when occupied by one person.

4 ***Lower basic railroad rates.*** With reductions in the basic eastern railroad rates June 1st, rail fare savings are now extended nationwide, and this means a corresponding saving in travel by Pullman.

The result of these railroad and Pullman fare adjustments is a reduction in the cost of travel by Pullman of from 20 to 50 per cent, depending upon the accommodations selected and where the journey is made. Compared with fares charged prior to the general passenger rate reductions, every mile of travel by Pullman—east, west, south or north—costs substantially less today.

EXAMPLES OF NEW LOW PULLMAN TRAVEL COSTS

*Between New York City and Chicago**
Pullman Fare Plus Rail Fare On Non-Extra-Fare Trains, One Way

	OLD†	NEW	SAVINGS			OLD†	NEW	SAVINGS	
One in Upper Berth	$39.90	$32.05	$ 7.85	19⅔%	Two in Compartment	$90.90	$71.50	$19.40	21⅓%
One in Lower Berth	41.70	33.25	8.45	20¼%	One in Drawing Room	96.90	49.10	47.80	49¼%
One in Section	45.30	35.65	9.65	21¼%	Two in Drawing Room	96.90	75.50	21.40	22 %
One in Bedroom	48.90	38.05	10.85	22 %					
Two in Bedroom	83.40	66.50	16.90	20¼%					
One in Compartment	74.55	42.00	32.55	43⅔%					

* Similar savings between other points.
† Includes previous rail fare, surcharge, and Pullman charge.

PULLMAN TRAVEL IS SAFEST
In 1935, Pullman cars carried more than fifteen million passengers over seven billion passenger miles without one single passenger or employe fatality—a safety record unmatched by any other form of transportation over the years.

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Most of the Pullman cars now operated are air-conditioned. Cool, quiet and comfortable, with the air cleaned, dehumidified, constantly freshened and kept at a uniform temperature. It's really more comfortable than staying at home!

For your next trip ask your ticket agent for information on the new low cost of travel via Pullman or write The Pullman Company, Dept. N, Chicago.

PULLMAN IS THE SAFE WAY TO GO AND THE SURE WAY TO GET THERE

Securities Division Inquiry Sought; Truckmen's Strike Aided by Women

Boston Today

Securities Study Commission Urged

Boston was called "the hotbed of the nation for the unloading of fraudulent stocks," at a hearing before the Joint Rules Committee on a bill by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware for establishing a special commission to study the sale of securities in the Commonwealth as well as the activities of the Securities Division of the Department of Public Utilities.

The indictment against this State for its laxity concerning stock sales was made by Assistant Attorney General Henry P. Fielding. Mr. Fielding appeared to record Attorney General Paul A. Dever as strongly in favor of a general investigation and tightening up which, he said, would curb the mulcting of millions of dollars from unwary investors each year.

In one instance, Mr. Fielding disclosed, the department had accepted the sworn statement of an investment trust that it held stocks and bonds worth $600,000 when "the slightest investigation" would have shown that such securities were not held. Concealed neatly in this particular stock fraud woodpile was the fact that an investigator for the securities department was being paid by the broker involved in the fraud, Mr. Fielding claimed.

Representative Sawyer told the committee that his bill has already been reported favorably by the Commission on Banks and Banking, without a dissenting vote.

Declaring that there had "never been such a rotten situation in the country" as there was in Massachusetts in 1934, the Ware minister-legislator said that although the State had Blue Sky Laws, nothing was done to curb fraudulent activities until the Federal Government stepped in. He then referred directly to the Polymet stock fraud promotion outfit as "a band of crooks whose adviser was Homer Albers." Mr. Albers is Dean Emeritus of the Boston University Law School and his name was introduced into the trial of William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines who were convicted of a $640,000 stock fraud in Federal District Court last February.

This trial resulted in some people being sent to jail, said Mr. Sawyer, but nothing was done to strengthen the Blue Sky Law.

As an example of extreme laxity which prevailed in the Securities Division, Representative Sawyer charged that this division permitted the use of its official stationery to promoters of frauds thus giving the official nod of approval to their schemes.

For 20 years, he said, the Boston Better Business Bureau has been calling attention to "robbers" who do business with the knowledge of the Department of Public Utilities.

"Let's find out what politicians were mixed up with these crooks before the Federal Government came in in 1934," he urged.

John L. Murray, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, told the committee that he is now making an investigation of the securities division and that he will have recommendations ready next fall. Professor Murray said that he will recommend that oil royalties and mineral deeds be included in the category of securities. He will also urge strengthening of Blue Sky Division laws and the increase of the agency's personnel.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Florence H. Luscomb, Chairman of Citizens' Committee, Pickets With Striking Truck Drivers

Librarian Issue Continues to Rise

Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, candidate for the post of State Librarian, was turned down for the third time today by the Executive Council. Three of the councilors voted for Mrs. O'Riordan, three against, and three declined to vote. She was nominated by Governor Curley on the suggestion of the United Democratic Women of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, erstwhile nominee for the post of State Librarian, was scheduled to confer with Governor Curley today, relative to future action on the librarian appointment.

He has promised Mrs. O'Riordan that upon her insistence he will this afternoon place her name once more before the Executive Council. On two previous occasions the Council has greeted the appointment with a distinctly chilly shoulder.

On the other hand, the Governor and his most successful woman stump speaker might possibly have planned to go over the requirements for the position recently sent him by the Massachusetts Library Association and the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Here are the qualifications:

"Training equivalent to that represented by graduation with a degree from an institution of recognized standing; training in law, political science, and economics; not less than five years' experience in reference, research or bibliographical work; special knowledge of legislative history and procedure; good working knowledge of two modern foreign languages; analytical mind; discriminating judgment; facility in condensation and in literary expression; administrative ability, and tact."

Mrs. O'Riordan has already announced that her qualifications were limited to the ability to work hard and the determination to make good. She has had no formal training in library work.

The letter explains that these specifications were taken from a report prepared on the position of Director of Legislative Reference Service at Washington, a position corresponding to the position of State Librarian.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing late this afternoon, followed by fair and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and in the east portion tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

All Other New England States: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds shifting to northwest over the south portion this afternoon, and over the north portion by tonight; and overcast weather with rain near Eastport tonight, Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	71	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	74	78
Chicago	54	84	New York	58	80
Denver	60	78	Norfolk	74	76
Helena	56	88	Philadelphia	58	78
Jacksonville	74	84	St. Louis	72	88
Kansas City	68	82	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	60	66	Washington	68	80
Miami	78	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 27.
B—Maximum, May 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:41 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Thursday, 6:57 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

Women Give Aid In Truck Strike

Union furniture-moving truck drivers are paid $35 for a 40-hour week.

Believing this to be fair, and that $35 and $30, respectively, for drivers and helpers working an 80-to-100-hour week is unjust, a number of women prominent in the social life of Boston today joined union truck drivers picketing a furniture-moving firm in Cambridge and another in Boston.

The feminine contingent, informing the public of the situation, will be joined tomorrow morning by groups of college girls, professors, clergymen and others, according to advices from the Committee of Citizens for the Truck Drivers Strike, at 6 Boylston Street.

Mrs. George Burrows of 594 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, a cousin of the late President Coolidge, is on the picket line, as will be Zara du Pont, cousin of Pierre and Felix du Pont.

The picket line in Cambridge, which forms at 6:30 a. m. in front of Curtis & Croston, 380 Green Street, is expected to be unusually large tomorrow morning. The line in Boston in front of Clark & Reed, 83 Charles Street, which starts at 8:30 a. m. will be augmented by many private citizens.

The Citizens' Committee has investigated the grievances of the truck drivers, who have been out on strike since March 30, and reports that the men were discharged for union activities, which is a violation of the Wagner-Connery Act, according to Florence H. Luscomb, chairman of the committee.

Besides Miss du Pont, Mrs. Burrows, and Miss Luscomb, among the women who will march with the truck drivers tomorrow morning, will be Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Mrs. Andrew N. Winslow, Mrs. Roland G. Baker, Mrs. Arthur Shurcliffe, Mrs. Lincoln Fairley, Mrs. Rupert Emerson and Mrs. La Rue Brown.

Prison 'Racket' Aimed at Veterans

Solicitation of business from prisoners about to receive bonus payments from lawyers who offered to expedite their release was disclosed by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Corrections, today, the revelation came when he notified Governor Curley that he had been forced to warn all war veterans now in state correctional institutions that retaining of such lawyers would not help their cases, but would result only in quick dissipation of their money.

Mr. Lyman informed the Governor that several "unscrupulous individuals" have recently been contacting war veterans now in prisons, or members of their families, assuring them that by payments of money to these individuals a pardon, parole or transfer could be obtained.

The Commissioner said he did not know of lawyers involved in the affair and did not estimate how many instances had been brought to his attention.

Traffic Signals For Beacon Street

Pedestrians have finally obtained traffic light signals on Beacon Street between Massachusetts Avenue and Arlington Street.

The Boston Traffic Commission today announced the completed installation of regulation signals along this residential thoroughfare on the corners of Berkeley, Clarendon and Dartmouth Streets. By the time final tests are completed on these signals, four more will have been started at Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester and Hereford Streets, to give to Beacon Street a progressive light system similar to that now operating on Commonwealth Avenue.

Demands for the lights came chiefly from Beacon Street residents who claim it is a perilous task crossing the street as pedestrians and a discouraging job trying to enter into their driveways as motorists.

The new system will be completed about the middle of July at a cost of approximately $17,000, not including labor, which is being done by members of the traffic department. The Edison Electric and Illuminating Company is laying the underground cables.

Surveys have revealed that traffic along Beacon Street moves at an average speed of 33 miles an hour, which is 8 to 10 miles faster than the traffic lights are set for on Commonwealth Avenue.

Report Opposes Race Referendum

"Ought not to pass" is understood to be the verdict upon the bill for an initiative petition for a referendum on horse and dog racing when the Legislative Committee on State Administration files its report tomorrow. It was reported today that the vote will be nine against the petition and six in favor of it. The committee has spent several months considering the subject.

The vote follows the defeat of several bills which call for outright repeal of dog and horse racing. The present petition would place the question on the ballot next November. If the Legislature follows the advice of the committee and does not pass the legislation, opponents of horse and dog racing will have to round up 5000 additional signatures to force a referendum.

A number of legislators, such as Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, have indicated that they will not vote for the repeal of dog and horse tracks, but that they will vote in favor of a referendum.

Try Again Tactics Of Stowaway Fail

Many years ago Jacob Horodner came to the United States in search of wealth and fame in the land of prosperity. The immigrant learned early of the ways of Americans, especially one axiom, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Today, stern officials of the United States Immigration Service admitted that Horodner remembered it—all too well.

Horodner worked hard when he first came to this country, established a home, sent for his family. But then he yielded to temptation, was sentenced in New York to a term in Sing Sing. In the eyes of Uncle Sam this is a serious thing for an alien—and Horodner had neglected to take out naturalization papers. He was deported upon release from prison.

Several times he sought readmission to the United States by means of stowing away on vessels coming here, was caught and sent back. A few days ago he popped up again as a stowaway on the Greek freighter Eurymedon, in at Boston with coal from Russia. Immigration Inspector Thomas Ambrose recognized him.

A board of special inquiry ruled he be deported, warned him that another attempt to enter the country would bring official prosecution. He appealed the ruling, but waterfronters forecast his deportation when the Eurymedon sails in a few days.

Retail Board Plans Conference

Notebooks of Boston executives, merchants, business men were being opened to Sept. 28, today for entries marking the start of the two-day eighth annual Boston Conference on Distribution on Sept. 28 at Hotel Statler.

Daniel Bloomfield, director of the conference and manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is completing a long list of notable speakers on the general topic "Distribution and Public Relations." Sponsors: Retail Trade Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 22 leading university schools of business and 38 outstanding national trade associations.

Acquitted Man Asks State to Pay

Jailed for more than a year while awaiting trial, James Deshler, who was acquitted of the murder of Adolph Sommers, filed a petition before the Suffolk Superior Court today requesting that the State reimburse him for the time he had spent behind the bars. The petition was taken under advisement by Judge Nelson P. Brown, who is now on the Suffolk Superior bench, although he was presiding over the Middlesex Court when Deshler was tried there.

Attorney Daniel Lucy appeared on behalf of Deshler today, while Assistant D. A. Edward Viola of Middlesex County represented the State. Deshler was indicted in 1934 for the murder of Sommers, but his case did not come up for trial until 1935. The amount of the reimbursement, if any, will be decided by the court.

Biennial Plan Held Sure Of Passing Test

Joint Session Ready to Ballot on Referendum Demands

70 Votes Needed

The proposed constitutional amendment for biennial legislative sessions appeared certain of clearing its first legal barrier today as the House and Senate met in joint session in the House of Representatives to vote on the plan under which the Legislature would meet once every two years instead of annually.

As the joint session started proponents and opponents agreed that the former had sufficient votes to assure victory. Only 70 of the 280 votes are needed to send the petition along to the 1937-38 Legislature for a second vote. It is understood that the proponents have at least 85 votes already in hand, several legislators having switched their position since last year.

Opponents Concede Defeat

According to Representative Michael J. Ward, a leader of the opposition, his colleagues are willing to concede defeat this year, it being an election year. In 1937, he said, with several new members holding seats and elections being far away, they will be able to defeat biennials on the second legislative vote.

Under the constitutional procedure, the initiative petition for a referendum on biennial must obtain a one-fourth vote in two successive Legislatures. The question then goes upon the ballot at the next state election, which in this case, woud be in 1938.

The special recess commission, which studied the proposal, reported favorably on the matter earlier this year. In its report, a six-to-five affair, the commission said, "we believe it is significant that not a single state which has once adopted biennial sessions is now operating on the annual plan." Some 42 of the 48 states are now operating with biennials.

This year no further delays may be engineered on the proposal. Under the Constitution, a final vote must be polled on the matter before the present Legislature prorogues. Under the system, if one fourth of the present Legislature vote favorably on the petition, the issue automatically will come before the 1937-38 Legislature for further action. If that session in turn gives the proposal a one fourth vote, the people will be able to express their opinion on it in November, 1938. If either session of the Legislature fails to poll a one fourth favoring vote, the proposal will remain dead until revived by another initiative petition or by the filing of a bill by a legislator.

The biennial plan has been before the Legislature for several years, but each time the General Court has turned a deaf ear to pleas that regardless of the arguments for or against the plan, the people should be allowed to vote on the matter.

Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill, a member of the special commission, endeavored to allow the people to vote on the question under the public opinion act but this strategy failed. Under the bill he filed the people would have expressed their opinion but the resulting vote would not have been binding on the Legislature. Also under it, the Legislature could have deftly dodged a vote this year, which many members would have appreciated.

Question of Salary

Legislators who voted against submitting biennials to the people have been accused of thinking only of the $2000 in yearly salary they would lose should the people vote in favor of the system.

Combating this charge, however, opponents have argued that what operates well in other states may not work well in Massachusetts. They contend Massachusetts has a legislative record second to none in the nation and add that this record is due to the fact that the Legislature, meeting annually, is close to the people at all times, ready to meet its needs. Annual sessions, they averred, are particularly necessary at the present time of emergency.

However, the proponents declare, biennials, with special sessions when

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Politics, Pensions and Quoddy Hold Center of Stage in Maine; Teachers' Oath Bill Opposed

Dry Forces Rally to Bar Sale of Liquor in Local Option Tests—Rivals Ready for Primary Battles Three Weeks Hence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 27—The Quoddy project, teachers' oaths, old age pensions, liquor and politics, all jumbled together, make current Maine news. Probably most discussed, because the primary day is a scant three weeks distant, is politics, but the other questions, particularly that of the old age pension, receive attention.

By a vote of the Governor and Council, Maine will pay $15 a month or less to needy persons over the age of 65. Payments, to be matched with federal funds in like amounts are scheduled to start shortly. It has been announced that all cases will be investigated carefully before payments are made but none the less it has been estimated that the State's share in the payment of old age pensions will be in the neighborhood of $800,000 for the fiscal year June 30, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

Teachers' Oath

The teachers' oath law may have been adopted in 23 states but so far as the Maine League of Women voters is concerned it shouldn't be adopted in Maine. In convention recently this organization went on record as opposing the oath, seeing in it possibility of hampered academic freedom. Patriotic organizations have been talking teachers' oath in Maine since recent discussions in other states lent impetus to the matter.

Local Option Vote

Prohibitionists believe the September election affords Maine an opportunity to free itself of "that which has not proved a blessing" and W. C. T. U. officials are campaigning vigorously to see that voters make use of their local option vote privilege to down the license sale of liquor.

On Sept. 14, date of the regular biennial election, Maine voters under the Local Option Act may vote on the following:

1. Shall State stores for the sale of liquor be operated by permission of the State Liquor Commission in this town or city?
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city or town under regulation of the State Liquor Commission for the sale therein of wine and spirits to be consumed on the premises?
3. Shall licenses be granted in this town or city for the sale therein of malt beverages?

In numerous meetings throughout the State the prohibition forces are organizing to get out a surprising "No" vote on these questions.

Quoddy and Politics

Quoddy and politics may be considered together, for this state is fast drawing to a conclusion that the two are more or less one anyway. They see in the manipulations of the quoddy projects, the frequent trips to Washington by Governor Brann in its behalf, potential campaign material for the coming senatorial battle between Governor Brann and Wallace H. White. Young Republicans recently expressed their views on the Quoddy situation by neither approving or disapproving of the project, but rather stating their displeasure at what they term the "adroit manipulation" of the project for political purposes.

Revived Interest In Boating Helps Maine Boatyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAMARISCOTTA, Maine, May 27—Several Maine boat builders express themselves as being satisfied that conditions in the industry are on the upgrade with a possibility of increasing demand for smaller craft during the next few years.

Several shops along the coast are busy turning out custom-built craft ranging from small auxiliary cruisers to large motor sailers and offshore sport fishing boats. The trend, most builders believe, is toward smaller boats that can be handled and kept in shape at a minimum expense.

Maine boat shops will always get a fair share of high-grade custom building, it was pointed out. Generations of craftsmen have given certain sections of the State a reputation for fine workmanship not surpassed elsewhere. The trend toward stock-built, one-design cruisers, both power and sail, during recent years has taken considerable business from Maine shops, several builders said. These craft, available in a wide variety of designs and sizes, attract many buyers, the custom builders getting only the specially designed craft and larger boats.

The growth of interest in offshore sport fishing is providing some demand for specially designed and constructed craft, one builder said, and if the sport continues to grow, some new business may be expected from that source.

Yacht storage yards along the coast report numerous boats being put in commission this year after being idle for several seasons. This means work for crews and officers and considerable money spent in Maine for outfitting and supplies. Yacht racing in Maine is confined largely to the larger summer resort centers, Camden, Islesboro, Northeast, Southwest and Bar Harbor with some in Portland and Boothbay Harbor.

The sport of racing small one-design sailing craft, so popular in other sections of the country, has never been developed here to any great extent. The fleet of foreign-built sailers at Camden is an exception and is believed to be the largest one-design class in Maine at present.

Driver Faces Trial After $10 Fine In Hit-Run Fatality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., May 27—Rhode Island's famous hit-and-run case—in which a driver is alleged to have run over a Boy Scout, to have fled from the scene, to have been apprehended but freed after paying a $10 fine—was scheduled to come up before the Kent County Superior Court.

Merrill Sisson will plead to an indictment charging him with driving so as to endanger life, resulting in the fatality of Robert C. Moulton, 12, last November 15.

The case caused a storm of protest to sweep over the state in March when Judge Patrick F. Barry, in Fourth District Court, Warwick, discontinued the "driving so as to endanger" charge and fined Mr. Sisson $10 when he pleaded nolo to the warrant charging that he left the scene of an accident.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green became interested in the case and summoned Judge Barry to his office. When the judge left the executive chamber at the State House the Governor had his resignation.

Mayor John F. O'Brien conducted an investigation into the police angles of the case. Attorney General John P. Hartigan immediately took charge and instructed Michael De Ciantis, his assistant, to reopen the case.

The police, in defense of their action, placed the responsibility with the coronor, who, they alleged, absolved Mr. Sisson of criminal responsibility. Judge Barry, in published statements, passed the blame to the police. But none of the defense statements satisfied the aroused citizens, who charged political corruption and favoritism.

College Publicity Directors to Meet

Members of that anonymous fraternity who keep "dear old Bunglefoot" in the news by making Professor Zilch's probe into the obscurer reaches of advanced thermodynamics exciting to city editors who often seem obtuse, will themselves step into the news picture next month. On June 24 the American College Publicity Association, composed of 300 college and university directors of publicity, will open its first annual conference under the auspices of Boston University at the Parker House.

According to Eleanor Rust Mosely of Boston, publicity director of B. U., indications point to a record attendance, with reservations already received from the Mid-west and the South. The program will be featured by a closed session in which college presidents are to participate in a panel discussion.

The purpose of the annual conference is to bring together educational publicity workers throughout the country to discuss relations between their institutions and the general public. Assisting Miss Moseley in arranging the conference are publicity workers in a number of New England colleges and universities.

Theater Robbery Case Goes to Jury

Trial of George H. Stockman, and Daniel J. Hurley, accused of $14,000 armed robbery of RKO-Boston Theater on Feb. 23, went to the jury shortly before noon today.

Evidence was presented before Judge John E. Swift, Suffolk, Superior Court, during the last week. Charles Malcewicz pleaded guilty to the charges during the trial, turning state's evidence to testify against the other two men.

Harvard Sets Precedent On Honor Degree

Announces Names of 66 Leading Scholars to Be Honored

Wide Representation

Publicity Breaks Old University Tradition of Secrecy

Newspaper history was made today when Harvard University departed from academic custom and announced to the press the names of 66 of the world's greatest scholars and natural scientists, including 12 Nobel Prize winners, who will be awarded honorary degrees next Sept. 18, the concluding day of the formal ceremonies celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Harvard and the establishment of higher education in America.

The field of honorary degrees belongs to the sanctum sanctorum of Harvard. Under no circumstances are names of recipients of this academic honor made known until the hour of high noon sounds in the Yard and an official check has been made to verify that those elected to receive the honor are present. The only slip within memory was that in 1933 of Alfred Emanuel Smith, and the source in that case was not the university.

Keep Secret in June

In contrast to the announcement for Sept. 18, degrees this regular plan will obtain at Commencement, June 18 this year, and again newspapers will deploy relays of men to scrutinize faces strange to the Yard but familiar to news experts through interviews or photographic memorization of news portraits. Harvard observes no confidential release as is the custom in forthcoming national or international events set for a definite hour.

The list announced today, compiled, according to the university, so as to obtain about 75 of the world's most distinguished contributors to scholarship and science, arouses speculation on who may be left for the high honor of the eight to twelve honorary degrees to be awarded at Commencement.

The 66—who must be present to obtain their degrees—include all the speakers at the university's Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences, which will be held at the university Aug. 31 to Sept. 12. They will be a part of the contingent of scholars from all parts of the globe who will join with eminent leaders in religion, the professions, finance, industry, the diplomatic service and alumni in tribute to the advancement of learning in the United States.

World Representation

Fourteen of the scholars who will receive honorary degrees are from the United States, 12 from England, 10 from Germany, six from France, five from Switzerland, three from Italy, two each from Japan, Denmark, Scotland, and Sweden, and one each from the Netherlands, Argentina, Norway, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Austria, China, and Australia.

Russia was not overlooked by the university authorities. Ivan Pavlov, known for his work in medical research, was invited to attend the conference and had accepted. His passing removed the sole honor extended to that country.

Study of the distinguished names will indicate that the selection was so made that there is an approximately equal distribution among the four main divisions of the academic field, namely, the humanities, the social sciences, the biological sciences and the physical sciences.

Nobel Prize Winners

Nobel Prize winners to be honored are Edgar D. Adrian, physiology and medicine, England; Friedrich Bergius, chemistry, Germany; Niels Bohr, physics, Denmark; Arthur H. Compton, physics, United States; Hans Fischer, chemistry, Germany; Werner Heisenberg, physics, Germany; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, physiology and medicine, England; August Krogh, physiology and medicine, Denmark; Karl Landsteiner, physiology and medicine, United States; Hans Spemann, physiology and medicine, Germany; The Svedberg, chemistry, Sweden, and Otto Warburg, physiology and medicine, Germany.

Scholars speaking at the conference who already have received honorary degrees from Harvard in previous years are Joseph Bedier of the College de France, Paris, France, a renowned student of the Middle Ages; John Dewey of Columbia University, world-famous philosopher; Albert Einstein of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., Nobel Prize winner and originator of the relativity theories; A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard; Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize winner and world leader in the study of cosmic rays, atoms and electrons; Henry Norris Russell of Princeton University, one of the world's foremost astronomers; William B. Scott of Princeton University, a leader among American geologists and paleontologists, and Henry Osborn Taylor of New York City, famous as one of the most profound interpreters of the Middle Ages.

To Get Honorary Degrees

The men who are to be awarded honorary degrees are described as follows:

Edgar Douglas Adrian, Foulerton Professor of the Royal Society and Fellow of Trinity College, University of Cambridge, England, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine, is an acknowledged leader of the modern school of neurophysiologists.

Tor Julius Efraim Andrae, professor of theology at the University of Upsala,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"SAINT JOAN" (Boston Opera House)—Katharine Cornell starred in drama by Bernard Shaw. (One week only.) Staged by Guthrie McClintic; settings and costumes by Joe Mielziner. 8:15. (No one will be seated during first scene.)

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Forgotten Faces," starring Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael. Fenway: 1, 4:09, 7, 10:10. Paramount: 9:22 a. m., 12:23, 3:34, 6:35, 9:46. Also "A Connecticut Yankee," featuring Will Rogers and Myrna Loy. Fenway: 2:39, 5:30, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:51, 5:02, 8:03. Tomorrow: "Brides Are Like That," featuring Ross Alexander and Anita Louise. Also Rochelle Hudson and Paul Kelly in "The Country Beyond."

FINE ARTS—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," starring Conrad Veidt and René Ray. 1:10, 2:50, 4:40, 6:25, 8:10, 9:50. "Austrian Theater Through the Ages." "Elmer Elephant," a Walt Disney cartoon, newsreel. Daily at 12:45 recorded concert played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under direction of Willem Mengelberg. Beethoven's Third Symphony, "The Erioca."

UPTOWN—"The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 2:45, 5:45, 8:35.

EXETER—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at the Circus." 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:45. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Flicker Fever," "Radio Rhapsodies," "College Capers," "Popeye," "Gasoloons," "Voice of Experience," and latest newsreels.

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Gliuka
Variations on the Austrian National Anthem (from the String Quartet, Op. 76, No. 3) ..... Haydn
"Briar Rose," Waltz ..... Tchaikovsky
Orgy of the Spirits from the Oriental Suite, "Noure and Anitra" ..... Ilynsky
"Dreams" ..... Wagner
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz.
March Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Hans Wiener and Dance Group With Orchestra
"La Valse" ..... Ravel
Roumanian Rhapsody ..... Enesco

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Love Before Breakfast." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "March of Time." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

MEMORIAL—"Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:21, 2:41, 5:01, 7:22, 9:44.

METROPOLITAN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons of Guns," with Joan Blondell. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:42, 7:32, 10:24. Stage: Tito Guizar heading a Broadway variety revue.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton in "Nobody's Fool." 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

MODERN—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:33 a. m., 4:49, 7:22, 10:05. Also "Florida Special," featuring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. 10:22 a. m., 12:55, 3:38, 6:10, 8:54.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino in "One Rainy Afternoon." Orpheum: 10:25, Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Don't Gamble With Love," featuring Ann Sothern and Bruce Cabot. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

TREMONT—"Pursuit," with Chester Morris and Sally Eilers. 9:14 a. m., 12:05, 2:56, 5:47, 8:38. Also "British Agent," featuring Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. 10:31, 1:22, 4:13, 7:04, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY — Sylvia Sidney in "Street Scene." 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Captain Hates the Sea," with Walter Connolly. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Captain January." Also "Boulder Dam," with Patricia Ellis.

Other Events

SOUTH END WPA LECTURES—Also County Concert Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, 8. Also "Cape Verde Islands and Their Growth," by Antonio J. Cardoza, with movies. Cape Verdean Center, 22 Yarmouth Street, 8.

SOUTH COVE WPA LECTURE—"Ireland's Contribution to Civilization," by William H. O'Brien. Also Jamaica Plain Community Theater in "The Druids of Ireland," and the City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Open house. Exhibitions of commercial art, industrial design, painting, modeling, costume design and interior decorating. 42-44 St. Botolph Street, 7 to 9.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Annual meeting, for officers' reports and election of new officers. Polls open from 9 to 7.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM—Lecture tour, conducted by Donald Wyman, Mgr., at the Forest Hills Gate of the Arboretum in Jamaica Plain at 2.

FENWAY PARK — Baseball game, Boston Red Sox vs. New York Yankees, 3.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Jack and the Beanstalk" and "The Little Red Hen," Boylston Branch Library, 433 Centre Street, 3:45.

Radio Programs
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House Vote Speeds Measure To Eliminate Machinery Tax

Major measures came before the House of Representatives at its session yesterday. A special message from the Governor on his plan to retire judges over 70, a bill to eliminate tax on machinery used in manufacturing, and a bill to abolish the Executive Council were included in the calendar.

By a vote of 131 to 6 the House ordered to a third reading a bill which would eliminate the tax on machinery used in manufacturing and substitute therefor a tax on the excess earnings of corporations, at the rate of $5 per $1000.

Change Long Sought

Such a change in the existing law has long been advocated by manufacturing interests in the Commonwealth and by those who earn their livelihood from the industrial activity of the State. Proponents of the proposed change in the law argue that it will have the effect of encouraging a return of industry to the State and will remove a burden from industry still here.

To make up to the cities and towns the revenue that they will lose by the elimination of this tax, the State would reimburse these municipalities from the State income tax receipts. Thus $4,000,000 would be furnished the cities and towns in 1936, $3,000,000 in '37, $2,000,000 in '38, and $1,000,000 in '39. It is hoped that after 1939 that business will be able to provide the necessary revenue from the corporate excess tax. At present machinery is taxed at the rate of $35 per $1000.

Executive Council Bill

The Ways and Means Committee of the House suffered a setback yesterday in its fight to have the House kill the bill of Representative Thomas Dorgan of Boston, providing for the abolition of the statutory power of the Executive Council. It would still retain the power, however, of vetoing judicial appointments, but would no longer be able to approve contracts. The House refused to kill the bill by a vote of 63 to 53. It will come up for further discussion today.

Considerable criticism has centered about the Executive Council, which, since Governor Curley gained control of it, has been accused of being nothing more than a "rubber stamp"

Republican opposition to abolition of any power attached to the council is believed due to the opinion held by Republican leaders of the State that the next election will see the Republicans returned to a majority of the nine council seats. The council originated as an advisory body but gradually took over some of the power formerly reserved for the Legislature.

Probe of City Regime Demanded

Charging that Mayor Mansfield is but a dummy executive and that Boston is actually ruled by a "Phantom Mayor," Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo today asked the joint legislative Committee on Rules to order immediate investigation of the city administration. He further charged Mayor Mansfield with falsely representing the valuation of the city in figures presented before the committee on municipal finances.

"These figures were a couple of million short," Representative Bacigalupo said.

The city administration was defended before the committee by Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston. He declared such a probe was unnecessary, and asked, "What is the Finance Commission for? It was planted by the Governor or the Legislature, and would not cover up anything it might find derogatory to Mayor Mansfield."

Representative Bacigalupo asserted that he had been trying to find out who pulled the strings behind City Hall for several years. He claimed that some mysterious person or group told Mayor Mansfield what to do.

This was disclaimed by Owen A. Gallagher, chairman of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners, who told the committee the investigation order was "based on personal animosity," and "obviously political."

Zonta Names Officers

Anna Stovall-Lothian, a member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, became the first president of the Zonta Club of Boston ever to be re-elected, at the club's annual meeting last night. Other officers chosen were Albertine Lockwood, first vice-president; Mary Louise Wenz, second vice-president; Maude Johnson, third vice-president; Florence Deland, recording secretary; H. Adele Howe, corresponding secretary, and Edith Fisher, auditor. The meeting was held at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on Boylston Street.

Connecticut Craftsmen Society Displays Work

First public exhibition at Hartford shows examples in pottery, furniture, wrought iron and other activities by group organized under the supervision of Leonard J. Rankin.

Pottery From Rankin Studio, New Hartford, Conn.
Typical of Excellence of Craftsmanship Shown in First Exhibition of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27—Lovers of all sorts of unusual and useful crafts all over the State of Connecticut have been taking themselves to this southern New England city these past few weeks to examine the first public exhibition by members of the newly formed Society of Connecticut Craftsmen now in progress at the Avery Memorial Museum.

This exhibition is indicative of a new shift in fortune for men and women in rural districts. Heretofore, many of them carried on home industries with no idea how to attain guidance in design or counsel as to salability or plans for marketing their products. The society was formed to met such conditions, and show these people how to occupy their free time most gainfully, how to supplement their earning power and how to attain adequate opportunity for self-expresison in the arts.

Home Industry

Idea of such a society was conceived by Leonard S. Rankin, New York designer and craftsman in metal working, who owns a summer studio in Bakerville set high in the hills above Torrington. In his various journeys about the surrounding countryside he met quite a few rural folk who were busy with some sort of home industry along these lines, but who had no idea how to meet marketing conditions or in fact how to do anything about their business.

He put a great deal of thought into the situation, finally deciding that organized effort was the answer to the problem. He felt that some co-operative craftsmen's group would show these workers how to make the most of their opportunities and not only give them a chance to make their articles more salable, but also find the needed market for them. Furthermore, he realized that by group co-operation the traditions of early New England craftsmen would be upheld, and that a high standard of design and workmanship would be established.

With these thoughts of Mr. Rankin's as its aims, the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen was launched in Hartford and Litchfield Counties, some three months ago, with the full co-operation of the numerous social, educational and welfare agencies now working throughout the region. An advisory board was formed, with Mr. Rankin as director of the program.

Many Duties

In accepting the job of director, Mr. Rankin piled a man-sized load onto his shoulders. His duties consist of contacting all agencies now dealing with this group of craftsmen, hunting up of all persons engaged in such work in the two counties, locating persons qualified to teach other crafts, organizing group meetings and interviewing persons now at work. He also visits shops to arrange for purchase of materials and plan work for those interested but not at present engaged in crafts work. It is also his duty to establish markets for the goods similar to the street fairs of Europe, to be held regularly for half days at certain places within the districts, and arrange for exhibitions such as this one at the museum.

At this exhibition is shown the finished work of more than 35 members of the society. That the society has made a good beginning on the path it hopes to follow is shown in comments of visitors who have expressed surprise at the difference in workmanship in this show from that of the usual hobby show. Here the products show that mastery which is accomplished by professionals, a mastery which has to be attained by those competing with other craftsmen to earn a livelihood.

Dozen Crafts

More than a dozen crafts are shown at the exhibition, which continues through next Monday, some of which are the work of men and women who have achieved national recognition in their particular field.

Harry Behrens of Bakerville makes small furniture, such as fireside benches of hardwood slabs and other pieces of the half-log, primitive type. Many of his articles are used in summer homes in the Town Hill district of New Hartford.

Two exhibits of work in precious metals are shown, one by A. A. Eastman of Torrington who has worked with silver, and one by Alvan J. Tuck of Brookfield, who makes wax models of famous objects and reproduces them by galvo-electrolysis. His most important work is considered a reproduction of a Benvenuto Cellini cup which he fashioned for the Metropolitan Museum.

Examples of Windsor chairs are shown by Leon Lewis of Bakerville. Mr. Lewis's story is an interesting one, beginning when he used to collect antique tools of carpenters and cabinet makers of the last century. When he found that he had a complete set of tools, he became interested in making this type of chair. He has made 18 such chairs since he began, cutting all the hickory on his own woodlot and doing all his work by hand.

Wrought Iron

Three members of the society have been spending their time experimenting with wrought iron and are exhibiting the results. A. L. Bessett of Suffield, who has done all his work by hand for the past 50 years, shows what he had done with Colonial hardware, latches, doorknobs, and firescreens. J. P. Janes of Farmington demonstrates his ability, while Hugh V. Feeney of West Hartford exhibits his garden furniture.

A. H. Eaton of Collinsville, who is said to own the most extensive collection of Colonial brasses in New England, shows his work in this medium. All his products are fashioned by hand in the old manner, and accordingly many antique dealers in his neighborhood consider themselves fortunate to be able to use him as a source of supply.

Mr. Rankin himself, working in his Bakerville studio, has turned out excellent examples of enameled metals and wares in silver and copper, and has included some of his work in the exhibit.

Pottery Work

Exhibits of pottery work are contributed by the Rankin Studio of New Hartford, L. C. Lippencott of Cheshire, Marion McMullen of New Canaan, Dorothea Warren-O'Hara of Darien, and Marion W. Rainey of Norwalk, who shows her own designs. Rug designs are shown by Dorothy Kelsey of North Canton, who makes hooked rugs with patterns adapted from French tapestries, Hilda Lewis of Bakerville, L. Adella Munger of West Willington, Elizabeth Tittcomb of Bloomfield, who designs her own rugs and dyes her wool, and Katherine Walker of Cornwall.

Most modern designs in furniture made of aluminum and glass are exhibited by George Hyde of Cos Cob. Many of these articles are used in some of the largest formal gardens in Connecticut. Helen M. Tillinghast, who has just published a book on decorative gourds, shows all kinds of domestic and foreign ones, while R. S. Churchill exhibits his 14-year-old specialty of Colonial fixtures.

Other exhibits run all the way from works in candles to ceramic sculpture, including such mediums as photo murals, plain metalwork, stained glass, modern metals, pewter, enamels and coppers, leather, woodenware, bookbinding and stone sculpture.

Springfield Tablet To Honor Deeds Of 'Johnny Appleseed'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27 (AP)—This city will honor Jonathan Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) tomorrow with the unveiling of a boulder bearing a suitable bronze tablet in Stebbins Park. The tablet, made by art students in Technical High School, has been praised for its craftmanship by experts.

Notwithstanding that Harry A. Wright, local historian, has disputed the authenticity of the Johnny Appleseed legend, that fact will not interfere with the city's plan to honor his memory as part of its tercentenary observance.

Mr. Chapman earned his nickname, according to legend, by wandering about the country, particularly in the Middle West, distributing appleseeds which are credited with being the foundation for many existing orchards. He originally lived here.

What's Going On in the Arts

Moses Barasch

ON VIEW at the Grace Horne Galleries is an exhibition of oil paintings and drawings of exceptional interest. They were made by a young Roumanian boy who is not yet 16. The pictures represent far more than the promise of a great talent, for in themselves they comprise an accomplishment which would do credit to an adult. They are large, completed, serious works, expressive of a deeply poetic nature and of a self-imposed discipline which has helped this boy to build up the technique best suited to the thought he wishes to express. Moses Barasch is a Jew, and much of his education has been in the Bible and Jewish history. He has been inspired by the teachings of that Jewish sect known as Chassidim.

The exhibition reveals at first glance the painting of a visionary artist who addresses himself to the mind and heart of the onlooker. Color, design, accents promote an atmosphere, an illusion of thought, concentration, ecstasy. And this young painter, who was no more than 13 when some of these extraordinary canvases were painted, has discovered those devices which artists of poetic nature have always contrived—certain stylizations comparable to the imposing mural decorations in medieval churches, attenuation and emaciation akin to El Greco's distortions and mannerisms reminiscent of Marc Chagall. The flowing beards, the gaunt faces, the other-worldly emphasis sometimes recall the sacred images which were painted over the entire wall surfaces of Byzantine churches, or the diminutive Russian ikons. The profundity of the child is apparent in his capacity to universalize the subject, to evince features he perceives in the rabbinical scholar which bear a close affinity with Rembrandt's rabbis, observed by the Dutchman in the ghetto of Amsterdam.

The colors are employed not to match, tone for tone, what is observed in nature, but to heighten the radiance, the glow, the inner warmth. It is lighting similar to that of the stage, which is exaggerated greatly. These types, this stylization, recall the visualization in those noted performances in Hebrew of the Habima Theater which too dwelt stylistically upon the fantasy of mystical themes.

The question arises as to subsequent development of this boy. Painting and drawing are not his only means of expression, for he writes also, and his writings are poetic, visionary and idealistic. His tendency as pictorial artist is to stress the dramatic and literary, to relate, as eloquently as paint will permit, a feeling. Should he have the schooling of the regulation variety he would be obliged, for a time, to restrain this extravagance of feeling, to follow an outwardly regulated plan. It is an interesting question to probe, just what an outer discipline would do to his painting. The example of William Blake comes to mind. He too was a visionary; he wrote and painted, and his pictures seem often an extension, an amplification of his writings.

We are fortunate to have the pictures by Moses Barasch in Boston. Those who are interested in expressionistic pictures, those who wish to probe the early manifestations of genius, may go to the Grace Horne Galleries and find something to enjoy and to ponder. D. A.

Two Great Ship Eras Represented

England's pride in ships, the Queen Mary—in a class by itself—may justly refuse to dip her flag to anything afloat. Yet there is a possibility that some recognition may be made of a steamer from Boston when the two craft pass each other next Sunday, south of Nova Scotia.

It would be a graceful gesture from the greatest ship afloat to the daughter of a man who in a past generation built the greatest ship to sail the seas in those days—Donald McKay, famed East Boston designer of the Yankee clipper ships.

For Mrs. Mary Cressy McKay Bliss, making her sixty-ninth crossing of the Atlantic, sails from Boston Saturday aboard the Anchor liner Tuscania. Her father—in whose honor a memorial shaft stands watch on Castle Island in Boston Harbor—built the Great Republic, largest in the world at that time, but a mere pygmy alongside the huge Queen Mary.

The Great Republic showed her heels to many a famous and fast clipper ship, in the days when iron men sailed on wooden ships and sailors turned the capstan to the rhythm of old-time sea chanties. She was the pride of the 50 vessels built by Donald McKay, was 325 feet long, 52 feet beam, 39 feet depth, 4555 registered tons and 6000 tons capacity.

Cotton Mill Owner Will Reopen Plant In West Warwick, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I., May 27—The West Warwick Town Council has granted a 10-year tax exemption to Ralph Fineman of Providence to establish a manufacturing plant to produce cotton and rayon fabrics.

Mr. Fineman's representatives say that one of the town's vacant mills will be taken over, remodeled and operated. One hundred looms will be set up first and in time these may be expanded to make it a 400 or 500-loom factory. The location of the proposed plant has not been revealed.

Fifty persons will be employed when the plant is opened and it is expected work will be provided for 400 employees within a short period, the representative said.

Assurance was given to the councilmen that the factory would pay wages equal to those paid by other similar plants in the Pawtuxet Valley. Mr. Fineman has said that he intends to have the plant operating before the end of June.

Cartoon 'Voices' a Secret

Walt Disney, Mickey Mouse creator, has one dark secret; he never reveals the identity of the "voices" behind his animated cartoon characters.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Walter Logan's Musicale;	Red Sox-New York game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	concert orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Round and Round Boys	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama.	Revue; popular recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Eton Boys, quartet
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue: variety	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs.	"Salute": soloist	Sport reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	'Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred and Helen Pert"	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Sketch; piano duo	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch.	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith: Miller's Orch.	Harry E. Rodgers, organist
7:45	Political speaker	Musical Moments: recording.	Boake Carter, news comment.	Detective drama
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	"One Man's Family": drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Lawrence Glee Club
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	Golf lesson
8:30	"Lavender and Old Lace";	Serenade: Wayne King and	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Talk, Robert Grant
8:45	soloists; Haenschen's Orch.	his orchestra	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
9:00	NBC Concert Hour: symphony	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Charioteers: quartet
9:15	orchestra, Cesare Sodero,	Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Relay from "Queen Mary"
9:30	conductor; Helen Traubell,	ers; male quartet; Van	Talk, Carrie Chapman Catt,	Red Thompkins's Orchestra.
9:45	soprano soloist	Steeden's Orchestra	National Women's Suffrage	Yankee News Service
10:00	"Ici Paris": French variety	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters'; G-Men drama	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfoni-
10:15	show; soloists; orchestra.	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	etta: orchestra
10:30	Address by Col. Frank M.	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
10:45	Knox, publisher	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Sport commentator	Jack Shannon, tenor; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Larry Funk's Orchestra
11:15	Talk, John B. Kennedy	Sport Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots": sport talk	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Sterling Young's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra.	Jesse Crawford, organist	Sterling Young's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: Walter Plunkett, designer; Kate Smith; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dionne quintuplets birthday party: speakers.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, Talk, Governor Curley at South Deerfield dedication.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia, Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour; Gladys Cooper; Philip Merivale; Milton Berle; Judy Starr.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, "The Place of Business in an American Program for Social Progress," Ralph E. Flanders, at National Industrial Conference Board meeting.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Good Times Society": Negro popular variety program.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.
9:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Relay by Harlan Read from "Queen Mary."
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Speakers from the National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, N. J.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Bob Burns; Bette Davis; Rose Bampton; John Erskine.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pan American Concert: United States Navy Band; Gustavo Carrasco, Cuban tenor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Harvard Sets Precedent On Honor Degree

(Continued from Page 9)

Sweden, is one of the most notable figures in Islamic studies today in Europe, and has laid down most fruitful lines of future investigation into the sources of Mohammed's ideas.

Charles McLean Andrews, professor of history, emeritus, at Yale University, is one of the greatest American historians, an outstanding authority on American Colonial history.

Masaharu Anesaki, professor of the science of religion and the history of religion, emeritus, at the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, is a renowned Japanese student of the history of religions, especially of Buddhism and the early history of Christianity in Japan.

Edward Battersby Bailey, professor of geology at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, is a world leader among geologists, and has made important contributions dealing with the origin of mountains and the nature of volcanic and instrusive rocks.

Sir Joseph Barcroft, professor of physiology at the University of Cambridge, Eng., is a leading member of the group of British physiologists.

Friedrich Bergius, of the Deutsche Bergin-Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, Ger., Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, has developed processes in fuel technology which rank among the most important advances in chemical technology since the development of the method of making synthetic ammonia.

Neils Bohr, professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen, Den., Nobel Prize winner in physics, is one of the world's outstanding figures in theoretical physics, and has pioneered in the study of atomic structure and the quantum theory.

Norman Levi Bowen, petrologist in the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., is one of the world's leaders in the application of physical chemistry to problems in geology, having done notable work on igneous rocks.

Rudolf Carnap, professor of philosophy at the Deutsche Universitat, Prague, Czechoslovakia, is considered one of the most influential and most productive representatives of the important and active neo-positivist, or logical positivist, school of philosophy.

Elie Joseph Cartan, professor of mathematics at the University of Paris, one of the leading European mathematicians, has made important contributions to hypercomplex numbers and the theory of groups in the field of algebra, differential geometry and complex geometry in the field of geometry, integral invariants in the field of analysis, and the theory of finite continuous groups.

V. Gordon Childe, professor of prehistoric archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, is a world authority in his field, notable especially for his synthesis of the results of central European and Near East prehistoric archaeology.

John Harold Clapham, professor of economic history at the University of Cambridge, England, is one of the most eminent economic historians of today.

James Bertram Collip, professor of biochemistry at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, for biochemical research.

Arthur Holly Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, Nobel Prize winner in physics, is one of the world's outstanding figures in the study of cosmic rays and X-rays.

Douglas Berry Copland, professor of commerce at the University of Melbourne, Australia, is one of the most distinguished economists in Australia today.

Edward Samuel Corwin, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University, is one of the most eminent historians of the American Constitution and is an outstanding authority in political science.

Peter Debye, professor of physics at the University of Leipzig, Germany, is one of the world's leading authorities in the field of polar molecules and has made many important contributions to physics.

Edward Joseph Dent, professor of music at the University of Cambridge, England, is one of the foremost music scholars and general musicians in England.

Leonard Eugene Dickson, professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago, is one of the foremost algebraists and number theorists in the United States.

Charles Harold Dodd, professor of divinity at the University of Cambridge, England, has produced a body of important work in the interpretation of the New Testament and on the precise significance of terms in the language of the Greek Old Testament.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the University of Cambridge, England, is one of the world's outstanding astronomers, and one of the great elucidators of modern astronomy and physics.

Hans Fischer, professor of chemistry at the Technische Hochschule in Munich, Germany, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, is a world leader in the study of animal and plant life.

Ronald Aylmer Fisher, professor of eugenics at the University of London, England, has made major contributions to the theory of statistics, and has designed improved layouts for agricultural experimentation.

Etienne Gilson, professor of philosophy at the College de France, Paris, and director of the Institute of Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto, Canada, is one of the leading historians of philosophy, and one of the most eminent scholars in the field of medieval philosophy.

Corrado Gini, professor of statistics and sociology at the University of Rome, Italy, is one of the most prominent sociologists, statisticians, and demographers in the world.

Louis Ginzberg, professor of Talmud at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, is one of the greatest authorities on the Talmud and rabbinic literature.

Adolph Goldschmidt, professor of the history of art, emeritus, at the University of Berlin, Germany, is one of the world's greatest authorities on medieval art, and has been the teacher of a large number of the museum men and professors in central Europe.

Godfrey Harold Hardy, professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge, England, is one of the most outstanding figures in mathematics, his principal contributions having been made in the fields of analysis and the analytic theory of numbers.

Ross Granville Harrison, professor of biology at Yale University, developed the method of embryonic transplantation.

Paul Hazard, professor of comparative literature at the College de France, Paris, is one of the greatest living historians and critics of literature, devoting himself especially to the literature of the Romance languages from the Renaissance to the present time.

Werner Heisenberg, professor of theoretical physics at the University of Leipzig, Germany, Nobel Prize winner in physics, is a world leader in theoretical physics, and has done notable research on atomic physics and the quantum theory.

Johan Hjort, professor of marine biology at the University of Oslo, Norway, is a leader in deep sea exploration, in the study of marine biology, in its application to practical problems of the fisheries, and in the co-ordination of marine investigations by the nations of western Europe.

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, professor of biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, England, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine, is one of the world's foremost biochemists.

Bernardo Alberto Houssay, professor of physiology at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, is a leader in the field of endocrinology.

Werner Wilhelm Jaeger, professor of classical philology at the University of Berlin, Germany, is one of the most distinguished Aristotleian scholars in the classical world, and one of the most eminent living authorities in the field of Greek philosophy.

Pierre Janet, professor of psychology at the College de France, Paris, is generally regarded as having founded psychopathology as a seperate discipline.

Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English at the University of Michigan, is one of the leading scholars in the field of American literature, and a creative writer of note.

Charles Gustav Jung, professor of analytic psychology at the Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switz., noted for his psychological researches.

Hans Kelsen, professor of international law at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva, Switzerland, is a leader in the most active and widely adhered-to movement in jurisprudence in Europe today, and has so influenced contemporary juristic thought that most of what has appeared in continental literature on jurisprudence in the past two decades has been written in support of or in criticism of his teachings.

August Krogh, professor of zoophysiology at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Karl Landsteiner, of New York City, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Andrew Cowper Lawson, professor of geology, emeritus, at the University of California, is one of the most stimulating and versatile leaders among American geologists, and his many important discoveries have had a world-wide influence in the advancement of geology.

Tullio Levi-Civita, professor of rational mechanics at the University of Rome, Italy, is one of the leading figures in mathematics, and has done notable work in hydrodynamics, theoretical dynamics, and pure geometry.

Robert Morison MacIver, professor of political philosophy and sociology at Columbia University, has made contributions in the field of systematization of social theory, and in the field of the functions and structure of society, especially in analysis of the community and of the state.

Bronislaw Malinowski, professor of anthropology at the University of London, England, is a pioneer and leading exponent of functional anthropology, his inquiry into the Kula system and his studies of the Trobrianders having led to most that is significant in the modern development of social anthropology.

Rene Maunier, professor of colonial legislation and sociology at the University of Paris, is one of the leading sociologists and investigators of the history of law, his chief contributions being in the study of the economic functions of the city and in the problem of social differentiation in the structure and functions of human societies.

Friedrich Meinecke, professor of history at the University of Berlin, Germany, is an eminent historian and outstanding teacher in the field of the history of ideas, and has been one of the leading influences in German and general European historical writing during the last 25 years.

Wesley Clair Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, has exercised far-reaching influence on the character and direction of economic thought, and his investigations, particularly on the subject of business cycles, stand among the foremost contributions of the day.

Eduard Norden, professor of classical philology in the University of Berlin, Germany, is one of the foremost Latinists in the world, a classical philologist of encyclopaedic range, and an outstanding student of ancient religious ideas in connection with literature and philosophy.

John Howard Northrop of New York City, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has made important investigations in his line.

Antonie Pannekoek, professor of astronomy at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, has made contributions of high merit in many fields of astronomy, notably in fundamental astrophysical investigations.

Paul Pelliot, professor of central Asiatic languages, history and archaeology at the College de France, Paris, is one of the world's greatest authorities on the Chinese language, history and customs.

Jean Piaget, professor of the history of scientific thought at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, has applied his findings to sociology in a way which has important implications for the field of social learning.

Frederick Maurice Powicke, regius professor of modern history at the University of Oxford, England, is one of the foremost students of medieval English history, and in his books has been especially successful in enriching the study of England through his wide interest and knowledge of the intellectual and institutional development of Europe as a whole.

William Emmanuel Rappard, professor of public finance at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, has, by many books, reports and articles, in various languages, on economic and political subjects, contributed greatly to a broad understanding of changing relations among the states of the world.

Dennis Holme Robertson, reader in economics at the University of Cambridge, England, is one of the world's most distinguished economists, has had a profound influence on modern economic thought, and has made important contributions to economic theory, particularly in the field of industrial fluctuations.

Michael Ivanovich Rostovtzeff, professor of ancient history and classical archaeology at Yale University, has gained a world-wide reputation for his studies of the economic life and art history of the ancient world, and it is said that he has never touched a subject without affecting materially all subsequent study of it.

Leopold Ruzicka, professor of chemistry at the Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Swit., has successfully attacked many problems of particular difficulty in the field of the natural products, notable the chemistry of the sesquiterpenes, diterpenes, saponines and obietic acid.

Kiyoshi Shiga, of Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan, internationally recognized for his medical research work.

Hu Shih, professor of Chinese philosophy at the National University of Peiping, China, is an outstanding authority in the fields of Chinese poetry and philosophy, and a leader in a notable movement in Chinese experimental poetry.

Filippo Silvestri, professor of general and agricultural zoology at the Regia Scuola Superiore de Agricultura, Portici, Italy, is one of the most eminent entomologists, and has made outstanding contributions to science in many departments of entomology, both theoretical and applied.

Hans Spemann, professor of zoology at the University of Freiburg, Germany, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine.

The Svedberg, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Upsala, Sweden, is a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry whose skill in the solution of mechanical difficulties has enabled him to contribute enormously to chemistry and biology with the methods of physics, his crowning achievement being the development of the ultracentrifuge, which rendered possible the study of the size and shape of molecules whose dimensions were previously undetermined.

Otto Warburg, of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut fur Zellphysiologie, Berlin, Germany, Nobel Prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Leopold Wenger, professor of Roman law at the University of Vienna, Austria, is a leader in historical investigation of Roman law and the study of papyri, as well as in its dogmatic exposition and in the exposition of the civil law.

Two Men Will Operate Streamlined Trains

The "Flying Yankee"

By a Staff Photographer

"Flying Yankee" Engineer

Foot Pedal in Diesel

Another Type of Diesel Engine

Two Railroads Avert Strikes By Putting Firemen in Diesels

Agreement by the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, the two New England railroads with high-speed Diesel streamline trains, to place an extra "fireman-helper" in the cab alongside of each Diesel train operator has staved off the strike threatened by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

But apparently the situation, which has been eased by the roads' agreement, is not settled. The popularity of Diesel equipment on American railroads is bound to bring increasing problems to railroad crafts whose functions may tend to become obsolete through the influx of the new equipment.

Tradition Upset

For the popularity of Diesel equipment has upset the traditional "engineer-fireman" combination on a steam locomotive. On New England roads, at least, only one employee is needed to operate a high-speed Diesel train. His situation is similar to an automobile driver. Diesel engines, like automobile engines, run long stretches without attention so that, up until recently, an extra man was not needed in the head end of a Diesel train while it was in service.

Nevertheless, because the union declared that Diesel operation is unsafe not only to the operator but to workers along the right-of-way, the railroads, not wishing to risk a strike at the peak of the summer vacation season, agreed to the extra observer in the cab of their Diesel trains.

Safety Controls

In answer to the question of safety, the management of the roads point to the the safety controls which are incorporated in each high-speed motor train. Should the driver for any reason relax his grip on either the brake handle or the throttle the brakes automatically are applied and the power cut off.

Replying to these facts, the union officials point out that every American railroad, with the exception of those in New England, had placed extra men in its Diesel trains before the union forced its demands upon the roads.

As to the question of safety controls they state that even safety controls have been known to fail. As an instance, they pointed out a recent near accident on a local road when the operator became suddenly ill and fell forward on the safety control. Not until the conductor looked up and realized that the train had passed a stop did he go forward to investigate. When he opened the control cabin door the operator moved, releasing the safety control, which stopped the train.

Unemployment Feared

To the demands of the union for the right to place an extra helper in the cab of future equipment, the railroads remain adamant. The answer to this attitude is not hard to see. Diesel trains will tend increasingly to create "technological unemployment." Every motor train to arrive on the rails is likely to throw workers out of jobs.

The answer to these facts, it is pointed out, might be solved by the firemen's union revising its craft to meet the new demands of the railroads rather than forceing a worker into the new equipment where he may become merely an extra cog.

Boston & Maine officials, for instance, pointed out that they would need an ordinary train of twice the number of cars that comprised their streamlined Flying Yankee in order to duplicate the services of that flyer. Similarly, the Union Pacific Diesel trains combine in their shorter lengths the services which formerly would have been handled by a longer old-style train.

No Special Duty

The Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads have not delegated any special duty to the extra man in the cab of their trains other than that of observing signals. On other roads, the union officials said, the extra man has in some cases a lengthy manual listing the duties of the fireman-helper while the train is in motion.

The fireman on a steam locomotive must stoke the fire and observe the signals on his side of the locomotive which are not visible to the engineer on the right side.

Union Cites Value

In answer to the fireman-helper's value, other than as an observer, the union officials quote his value in preventing terminal accidents to pedestrians, interpreting train orders, signals to crossing tenders and performing a number of other duties which are not within the ability of the operator at the controls. They state, also, that high speed has its problems for an operator and that an additional man in the cab may prevent the unforseen from happening.

In the union's demands to have an extra man in the cab may be seen its traditional watchfulness of the financial end of the railroads. The union knows that Diesel train operation costs less than steam and consequently is turning back more profit to the owner railroads. In the union's attitude that its membership should share in the profits is seen another reason for insisting on firemen in Diesel trains.

Plan for Biennial Session Awaits Legislative Action

(Continued from Page 9)

urgently needed, would maintain the present close touch, without the present expense. Even with an occasional special session, they argue, the annual saving will be at least $300,000 under the biennial system.

But the answering argument comes that the special boards which would be appointed to carry on in the off years would consume the promised savings.

Perennial Bills

There is one proponent argument, however, which has proved difficult to answer. That is the revelation that most legislation submitted annually is "repeat" legislation; in other words, bills which have been perennial. As one legislator has said, "We hardly ever see a new bill in this Legislature." And the statement is easily identified by looking over the annual docket.

Under the biennial session plan, the Legislature would be forced to act only every two years on these perennial bills instead of annually as at present. It would save time and some money, because the bills would be printed only once in two years.

Opponents contend biennial legislative sessions would be tremendously long because of the length of the docket. However, the other side answers that the docket would be practically the same, inasmuch as the "repeat" legislation represents a majority of the bills filed.

Seek Popular View

Among last year's 71 members who voted in favor of submitting the question to the people were several legislators who were against the biennial plan but who were willing to allow the people to decide the issue. These men included Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston and Senator Henry Parkman Jr., who believe the annual plan the better system.

They reversed the previous opposing votes to give the people a chance to vote. Proponents hope that more will be convinced to do the same thing this year.

But the majority undoubtedly will remain open to the charge that possible salary loss is governing their vote, particularly those who are looking forward to another term in the Legislature.

Behind the biennial proposal are the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, numerous civic organizations and many students of government who contend the present system is unnecessary and expensive. Governor Curley favors the plan, but has made no real fight to win. It is generally conceded that should he crack the whip, as he did on the budget, he could win easily.

Most proponents of biennial sessions contend the people would adopt the plan by an overwhelming vote. They have some basis for their contention, inasmuch as the hearings held by the special commission in various parts of Massachusetts brought out considerable support in every section of the State.

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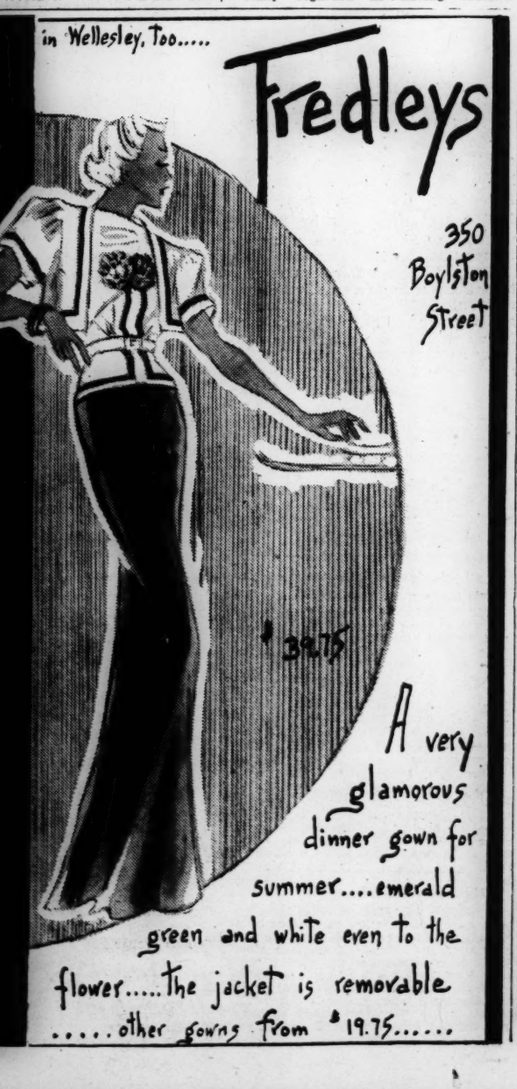
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Make Little Headway Against Profit-Taking Currents

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Lack Definite Trend In Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—A few specialties exhibited strength in today's stock market, while most of the leaders displayed a rather indefinite trend.

The list dipped in the first hour, recovered, and moved forward briskly around noon. Further profit taking appeared near the start of the final hour and early gains were reduced or canceled.

Motors and Rails Steady

Allied Chemical and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were up about 4 points each and Monsanto Chemical was ahead more than 2. Lesser advances were held up by Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Johns-Manville, Bethlehem and United Aircraft. The utilities, motors and rails marked time.

The late tone was steady. Transfers approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Failure of a New York Cotton Exchange broker did not unsettle cotton futures, which held better than even. Grains, Bonds and foreign currencies moved in a restricted range.

A recovery sign was seen in the survey of the consumers goods industries committee which stated that, with the NRA dead a year, most manufacturers were voluntarily maintaining "improved wage and hour standards, with employment nearing 1929 levels."

Rail Bonds Strong

Rail issues took the bond market bit in their teeth today, advancing fractions to a point or so. Other corporate loans were steady.

Gainers among the carriers which were strong for the second successive session were Lehigh Valley 4s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Buying of these liens had as a background a steady market for rail equities, Wall Street estimates of higher carloadings and compilations showing April net operating income of class I roads at the highest level for that month since 1930.

Other departments of the corporate group saw a little selective buying. Gould Coupler 6s rose about 3 points on moderate volume. Detroit Edison 4½s and Walworth 4s improved fractionally. American Typefounders convertible bonds of 1950 yielded more than a point following recent sharp upturns.

U. S. Government obligations steadied somewhat after their decline of yesterday.

Polish 6s and 8s continued their uptrend of Tuesday gaining a point or so. Other foreigns were quiet and steady.

Late Dip in Wheat Prices Wipes Out Earlier Gains

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Wheat prices dipped during late dealings today, and earlier gains were more than wiped out.

Profit taking on the part of early buyers was more or less responsible for late setbacks of the wheat market. There were also improved crop reports from Kansas, with some estimates the state yield would be larger than recently expected.

Wheat closed easy, ⅛-⅝ under yesterday's finish, July 83⅝-¾, Sept. 83½-⅝, corn ¼ to 1 cent up, July 60⅛-¼. Oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions showing 2 cents to 12 cents rise.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in today's stock market was practically featureless and fluctuations were irregular. The oil group was active, Mexican eagle issues advancing, while Anglo-Iranian continued weak. Kaffirs and transatlantic issues moved higher.

Paris: Domestic shares were heavy in a narrow stock market, rentes declining fractionally. Belgium isses moved irregularly, while other international shares held steady.

Liverpool: Wheat futures broke about 1 penny in early dealings, on bearish Canadian Government crop reports, but rallied partially on firm American markets.

Selling was restricted in cotton futures by the continuance of drought in the eastern belt and hedging was absorbed by trade calling.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Companies	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay able	Stock of Record
Am Mach & Met	15c	..	July 1	June 15
Cros Radio Corp	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Union Carb&Carb	60c	Q	July 1	June 5
Extra				
Crowell Publishing	25c	..	June 24	June 13
Resumed				
Shell Un Oil pf	$1.37½	..	July 1	June 10
Initial				
Nat Lead new	12½c	Q	June 30	June 12
Regular				
Am Can pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 17
Am Roll Mill	30c	Q	July 15	June 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 1
Athison Top & S Fe Ry pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 1	June 26
Bohn Alum & Br	75c	Q	July 1	June 15
Crowell Publishing	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	
Do pf	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	
Fed Motor Truck	10c	..	July 1	June 20
General Mills pf	$1.50	Q	July 1,	June 10
Holland F $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 19
Intl Business Mch	$1.50	Q	July 10	June 20
Johns-Manville	50c	Q	July 1	June 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Kresge (S S) Co.	25c	..	June 30	June 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 10
National Can	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Sunray Oil Cor 6pf	$3	..	July 15	
Time, Inc. $6.50 pf,	$1.62½	..	July 1	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 25: Receipts, $9,731,335; expenditures, $32,605,654; net balance, $2,357,191,983; customs receipts for the month, $26,007,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,559,888,118. Expenditures, $6,465,306,874, including $3,001,486,072 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,905,418,755. Gross debt, $31,590,742,247, a decrease of $1,395,896,750 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,832,458,581.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Net Chg
January	.97b	—02
June	.97b	—01.5
July	.97b	—00.5
September	.97b	—00.5
October	.97b	—01
December	.97b	—01

b—Bid.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 27	Last May 26
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	62	61½	62	61
13⅞	9¾	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
35¾	22⅛	Alams Millis (¾)	23⅝	23½	23⅜	23⅝
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25	25	25	24⅞
21½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
61⅞	58	Air Reduction N	60½	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	22	21½	21⅝	22
45⅞	37	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33⅛	32⅛	33	32½
39¼	30	Alleghany Steel (1)	31	31	31	..
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	197	194¼	197	193
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	24⅝	25	24⅞
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	45¾	44⅞	43¾	45¼
9½	6¾	Allied Stores	9½	9⅛	9¼	9½
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝
47¾	34	Amal Lea pf (5g)	43	42	43	42
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¾	50	50¾	50
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	130⅜	129¼	129½	129¼
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35¾	35	35⅝	35¾
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	65½	65	6—5	64¼
58¾	31	Am Chain	51⅝	51½	51⅝	51
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	89¼	89	89¼	..
32⅝	22⅞	Am Com Alcohol	23	22½	22½	23
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7¼	7½	7⅜
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	34	34½	34½
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14¾	14¼	14½	14½
18½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	16	16	..
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	6
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	39½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	..
13¾	9⅝	Am International	10½	10⅛	10¼	10½
36½	26⅛	Am Locomotive	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75⅜	75	75	75
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24¼	24	24¼	24
35½	27	Am Metal	29½	28½	29½	27¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	11	11½	11⅜
52⅜	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	51½	48¾	50	49
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	59¼	56⅜	58¼	56½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20¼	19⅞	20	20
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	26¾	27½	26⅞
27	18	Am Seating vtc	20½	20	20½	19¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78¼	77¾	78	77¾
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29¾	29	29	29½
36	26¼	Am Stores (2)	26¾	26½	26½	26⅝
61¼	44¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55¾	56	56
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	137	137	137	137
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	23	22⅜	23	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	166	165	165	165½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	92¼	92	92	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¾	92¼	92¾	92¾
11⅜	7⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	11	10¾	11	11¼
25¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22¾
104⅞	92¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	59	59	59	104
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8⅞	8½	8½	..
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	61	59½	60¾	..
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	¾	..
7¾	⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
72½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	26	26	26	..
39⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	34¾	34	34¼	34½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
50	37	Archer Daniels	37½	37⅜	37½	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	53¾	52¾	53⅛	52
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	11½	12	11½
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16½	16¼	16½	16
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73	71¼	72¾	72¾
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	26¾	25⅞	26	26
16⅛	11	Atl Gulf & W I	15¾	13⅝	15½	..
18½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	20	17	20	16½
112½	111⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	112½	112½	112½	112⅜
35½	27⅛	Atl Refining ()	28⅜	28	28	28½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	31¼	30¼	30⅝	30½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3¼	3½	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	42	40¼	41½	40⅝
24ffl	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18⅜
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26½	25½	26½	25¾
49½	4	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	115	14¾	115	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
102	82½	Barker Bros pf	92	91½	91¾	91½
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
18¼	17⅛	Buyuk Cigar (¾)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
26	17	Beatrice Cream (½ge)	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	23
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	91	91	91	90
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	..
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28½	27⅝	28½	28¼
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21½	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	53¼	51½	52⅝	52⅝
57⅛	43	Best & Co (2¶)	54	53	53¾	..
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	114	113½	114	..
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½)	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox ,10b)	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	20¼	19½	20¼	19¾
63¼	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48	46¼	46¾	47½
45	39⅝	Bon Ami B (2½)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28½	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74¾	73¾	74¾	73½
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	14¼	14½	..
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	48½	47¾	48	48¾
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	42½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47⅛	46½	46½	48
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	104
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (g)	39½	39½	39½	39
56½	44¼	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46⅛	46	46¼	46
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	51½
13	8½	Brunswick Balke	9	8¾	9	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	11	11	11
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	15½	15⅛	15¼	15½
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11½	10¾	11⅜	10⅞
31½	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	26	25¾	26	25½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26½	26	26	26½
24¾	11⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17	17	17	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
25¼	16½	Byers	18⅞	18⅜	18½	18¼
74	56¼	Byers pf	57½	56½	57⅛	56½
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	25⅝	24⅝	25	24½

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31½	31½	31½	31½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11⅛	10⅞	11	10¾
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33¼	32¾	32¾	32½
16½	10¾	Canada Dry	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	162	160½	162	161½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75	74⅜	74⅜	74¾
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23¾	22½	23	22¾
31½	25	Celotex Co	25½	25	25½	23¾
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	61¼	58	60½	58
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54¾	54¾	55
19¼	12½	Certain-Teed	13¾	13½	13½	13¼
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96	94¾	94¾	95
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103¼	103	103¼	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65⅝	65	65½	64¾
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57½	57	57¼	57⅞
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
8¼	4	Chi & Ot W pf (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	6½
31¾	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1¼)	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	3
12½	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	45½	45½	45½	46¼
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅛
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
30¼	20½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	21¾	21¼	21¾	20½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	8
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	98	96⅞	98⅞	97½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81	80½	80½	79¾
7¾	4¾	City Stores	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	36	35¼	35⅞	35¾
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	38½	38⅛	38½	38⅞
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	54	53	54	52
98	84	Coca Cola (3)	99¾	97⅛	97¾	98
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (¼)	14¾	14	14	14½
106½	102⅜	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
51⅝	39½	Collins & Tikman (2)	44⅞	43½	44¾	44½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	18½	16	17½	16
3⅝	3⅝	Colo P & Ir (h)	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
49	24	Colo P&I pf (h)	29	26	26½	25⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	34⅜	33½	34	33½
37⅞	19⅜	Colo & So 1pf	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅜	19	19¼	19⅜
102	90¼	Columbia G pf 2A (6)	100½	100½	100½	..
93	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	90	90	90	89
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	33	33	33	32¾
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	42½	42½	42½	42½
61¼	44	Comm Credit (2½)	60¾	60¼	60¼	60⅜
82⅜	55	Comm Inv (Tr (3.60¶)	80¼	79¾	79¾	80
110½	97	Comm Inv Tr pf (4¼)	106⅝	106½	106½	107½
24⅝	16⅜	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16¾
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	70¾	70¼	70¾	71
44¾	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34¾	34½	34½	35
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	14½	13¾	14	13¾
33½	19	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28¾	24⅞	28	25
4¾	2¾	Consol Coal vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	16¼	Consol Coal vtc pf	18	17½	18	16½
7½	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	5	5	5
20⅜	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	..
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	33⅜	32½	32⅞	32⅞
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
6½	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11¼	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¼	12	12	12
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
18⅛	13⅜	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	17½	16½	16½	17⅞
133¼	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	7	6¾	6⅞	..
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	161¾	161	161½	161

37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32⅞	32¼	3 ½	32
9¼	5¾	Eitington Schild	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36½	36¼	36⅜	36¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12¾
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6⅛
16⅝	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	16	15¼	15⅜	15¾
66	39½	El Pw&L 6% pf	66	64½	65½	66
71¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	71¼	69⅞	70½	71
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	45¼	45	45	45
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
15	7½	Engineers Pub S (n)	14	14	14	14
78	55	Engineers PS 5pf	78⅛	78½	78½	..
7¾	5¼	Equitable Off Big	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
17⅜	11	Erie RR	13½	13	13⅜	13¼
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	20⅜	19¾	20	19½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
40½	2	Evans Products (1)	31½	31½	31½	31¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3	3½	3
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	13½	13½	13½	12⅞
83⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	48¾
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	37¾	37½	37½	38¼
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	92½	92½	92½	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3⅜	3½	3½	3¼
25¾	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	26	25½	25¾	25¾
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	40	39¾	40	39½
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28½	28	28½	27¾
104¾	100½	Firestone T&R pf A (6)	104⅜	104	104	104¼
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	45⅞	45¼	45½	45
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	8¾	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	29¼	28½	29	27¾
127	105	Foster-Wheel pf	107	107	107	..
38	30¾	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas(1)	29¼	29	29¼	28½
135	119	Freeport Tex pf (6)	119½	119	119	121
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	58½	58½	58½	58
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	34	34	34	35

—G—

6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5½	5½	5¾
12⅛	8½	Gen Am Inv	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	48
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅝
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
11¾	7⅜	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	8
15⅝	8¾	Gen Cable	10½	10	10⅜	-0¼
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	24	24	24	24½
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	56¾	56½	56½	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Elec (1)	37¾	37¼	37⅝	37⅜
55¼	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	38⅞
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2½	2	2	2
48	14	Gen G & E cv pf	30⅛	30	30⅛	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	64¼	64½	64¼	64
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119½	119½	119½	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	63½	62¾	63¼	63½
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120½	120¼	120½	120
83¼	53¾	Gen Out Ad	7¼	7⅛	7¼	..
33⅜	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	32½	31⅞	32¼	31½
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4	4	4	3⅞
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	39	39	39	38
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (1)	36	35¼	35½	35¼
60½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	38¼	37½	37½	..
18⅜	15½	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
90	82	Gillette S R pf (5)	82	82	82	82
11¼	6¾	Gimbel Bros	11¼	10⅝	11	11
⅞	⅞	Glidden Rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	82	81	82	80½
55¼	44¼	Glidden (2)	46½	46	46¼	45⅞
114½	105⅜	Glidden pf (7)	106	106	106	106⅜
7½	3⅝	Gobel, Adolf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Godorich	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
98½	78	Goodrich pf	91	90½	91	..
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25⅞	24⅞	25¾	25
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	94	94	94	93½
12½	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9¼	9⅛	9½	9⅛
95	77	Goth S H pf (7)	95	95	95	94½
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	2¾	2½	2½	2½
11¼	3	Granby Cons	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
6¾	3¼	Grand Union ct	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
35½	25	Granite City Stl (1)

Business and Industry • **France Hopes for General Currency Pact and Return to Gold** • Commerce and Finance

I. C. C. Authority To Cut Railroad Rates Challenged

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's authority to force eastern railroads to cut their rates beginning June 2 has been challenged in federal court.

Twenty-three lines operating in this section of the country filed suit to restrain the commission from enforcing its order of Feb. 28, which established a basic rate of two cents a mile for coaches, three cents for Pullmans, and abolished the present 50 per cent surcharge for Pullman travel.

In a bulky document filed five minutes before court closed, the railroads contended that the present basic fares of 3.6 cents a mile for Pullmans and coaches, together with the Pullman surcharge, were "just and reasonable" and should be continued.

Order "Capricious"

Terming the commission's order "arbitrary and capricious," the railroads set forth it was based only on "a hope and speculation of the commission that its judgment will prove to be superior to that of responsible railroad managers."

The present rates have been in effect since 1920, when they were raised from the 3 cents a mile basis that prevailed during the World War.

Asserting that the commission was influenced by experiments with lower fares in the West and Southwest, the suit contended that conditions in the eastern territory were different.

Most passengers in this section were held to be professional and business men who would not take advantage of lower fares to travel more.

Describing the commission's order as "unreasonable and confiscatory," the complaint said:

"The commission assumes freedom of ownership of the petitioners' property, substitutes its judgment for that of the petitioners in a matter of policy, and so encroaches upon the prerogatives, rights and responsibilities of ownership and management as to amount to a taking of the petitioners' property without due process of law."

Filed "Under Duress"

The railroads said they had filed new rate schedules effective June 2, "under duress" in order to "escape the drastic penalties" provided in the commission's order.

With the single exception of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the other eastern passenger lines said their passenger traffic and revenues had dwindled during the last six or seven years because of competition by private automobiles, commercial vehicles, and economic conditions generally.

The suit contends, however, that neither the Interstate Commerce Act nor any other law authorizes the commission to require companies under its jurisdiction "to meet the competition of other means of transportation."

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The World's Business

Japanese Competition—The Cheap Labor Explanation—Skill as a Primary Factor

By H. B. E.

JAPANESE competition in cotton textiles is again disturbing world relations. This time the United States and Australia have taken action to protect their domestic markets by raising tariff rates against Japanese goods substantially. Most other countries with budding, mature, or aging industries have already adopted similar safeguards.

In several cases such steps have created bitter controversy between Japan and the protecting country. The battle between Britain and Japan a few years ago had repercussions all over the world. To many students the complaints in Britain against the Japanese seemed to screen a condition in the Lancashire industry which called for remedial measures in the mills rather than the ports. This has been realized in the renovation which is being attempted in England by act of Parliament. Canada followed Britain in waging a "tariff war" with Japan. In both cases the Japanese retaliated, and, since Japan buys more from Canada than Canada buys from Japan, the reprisals had a sobering effect upon the Dominion. Premier Mackenzie King, on assuming office, pulled down the tariff wall erected by his predecessor, Mr. R. B. Bennett. Whether the Japanese should make any similar riposte against the United States and Australia is engaging attention in Tokyo. They could do so with more or less damaging effects upon both countries.

Japan buys more from the United States and Australia than these countries buy from Japan. Most of Japan's cotton comes from the United States, and, though it would be hard to replace it, the Japanese are trying desperately to rid themselves of their dependence. In Latin America cotton production is being encouraged by the Japanese; Japanese tentacles are closing around North China with the view of making it a vast cotton plantation; an amazing advance has been registered in Japanese skill in mixing poorer Indian cotton with better American cotton. Against Australia the reprisals weapon is more sharply tempered. Some of the wool trade for which the Japanese have hitherto turned to Australia may be switched to Argentina without waiting for the development of alternative sources of supply, as Japan must wait in respect of cotton.

America has far too long been explaining to itself that the sole reason for Japan's historic challenge in cotton textile manufacture is cheap labor. This used to be a theoretical argument when the industrial West was younger. For instance, back in 1868, according to an old book I have just been reading, Sir Charles Dilke, a British statesman of the Victorian era, summed up his impressions of a world tour by saying, "I have seen everywhere the man whose food costs 6s. winning against the man whose food costs 6d." That continued to be the case for another half century. After the war, Japan was responsible only for 10 per cent of the world's cotton textile exports. By 1923 the ratio had jumped to 16 per cent, Britain still holding the lead, with 47 per cent. Nowadays, however, Japan has taken first place as the world's foremost cotton textile exporter. The "man whose food costs him 6d." has at last beaten the "man whose food costs him 6s."

Why? Surely not *primarily* because of this cheaper labor. If the cheap labor argument were not valid in 1868, it cannot be valid today. The fact of the matter is that since 1868 Japanese labor has been getting more expensive. According to Prof. G. C. Allen, one of the leading authorities in Great Britain on economic Japan, "it is almost certain that the disparity between Lancashire wages and Japanese wages was greater before the war, when Japanese competition was unimportant, than it is today." In spite of this, however, Japan has been winning out against foreign labor in textile manufacture. Moreover, if it were true that the rate of payment of labor were the criterion of competition, then Chinese goods should logically be overrunning the world. For China has a living standard much lower than Japan's. Indeed, Japan's standards compare quite favorably with those of some South European countries.

Japan's success is to be *explained more upon the grounds of an amazing development in skill than upon those of cheap labor.* The criterion, in so far as price is concerned, is cost per unit of work. If an operative can do twice as much work as another operative, and is paid twice as much, there is no differential.

My argument, however, is not all plain sailing. Granted that skills have at least come abreast as between Japan and the rest of the textile world, Japanese labor is more pliable than western labor. Hours are longer in Japanese factories in which to use the new skill in turning out cotton textiles. The Japanese don't object so strenuously to the "stretch out," or "more-spindles-per-worker," as it is called in Britain. In Britain, I believe, the workers refuse to tend more than six spindles; in Japan a worker will not grumble if he or she is asked to look after 30. That certainly makes a difference; though skill is the main criterion of competition, differences in labor costs nevertheless enter into the equation.

Why has Japan developed its technical skill to the point where it has set the industrial world by the ears? The obvious answer is: "To sell her goods." But it could be shown with more plausibility that the rise in Japanese skill has been cultivated for the purpose of *buying* more goods. It is the buying of goods rather than the selling of goods that increases national wealth. And Japan, poor in natural wealth, has been seeking to increase that wealth by buying the wealth of others with her skill in turning out cotton textiles and innumerable gimcracks. This is to be seen from trade figures showing that imports have risen faster than exports. In a study of Japanese trade recently published by the Royal Bank of Canada, this reminder is given in the following words:

> "We hear, for example, much discussion of the inroads which Japan has made in the export markets of other countries, but very little of the fact that Japan is using the proceeds of this forced trade to purchase goods abroad for which, in the main, there would have been no other markets, as witness the cleaning up of the scrap metal market in the United States and Canada or the purchase of 700,000 tons of obsolete British shipping. In fact, it is arguable that the most potent factor in the revivifying of Japan's external trade has been the absolute necessity to purchase goods abroad rather than her much advertised ability to produce goods at costs very much lower than her competitors. She must produce and sell at whatever price she can get if she is to purchase the things which are necessary from abroad."

We should remember this two-way nature of trade, which means exchange, before we get too excited about Japanese competition. Tariff action against Japan may restore a domestic market to home producers, but it restores that market only at the sacrifice of foreign markets to other home producers as the cotton South may one day appreciate.

Standard Oil Loan Rate Establishes A New Low Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—With the announcement of an $85,000,000 financial operation by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, a low record cost will be established for long-term borrowing by an industrial corporation.

Morgan Stanley & Co., is heading a syndicate offering $30,000,000 of 25-year 3 per cent debentures, due on June 1, 1961, at 98 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.11 per cent to the first date on which the debentures are callable at par.

The remaining $55,000,000 of the debentures will be sold by the company at 98 and interest, or at a total price of $53,900,000, to the following: $15,000,000, the Rockefeller Foundation; $12,000,000, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; $4,000,000, the China Medical Board, Inc.; $750,000, the Spelman Fund of New York; $23,250,000, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey not named in the prospectus.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., the Mellon Securities Corporation, Laard Freres & Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, and Dillon, Read & Co.

Proceeds from the sale of the $30,000,000 debentures to the underwriters, amounting to $28,800,000 exclusive of accrued interest, and from the sale of the $55,000,000 to others, amounting to $53,900,000, both aggregating $82,700,000, will be made available to the Standard Oil Corporation, a subsidiary, and used, with other funds to be supplied by the parent company, to retire the $76,493,500 aggregate par value of 5 per cent preferred stock of the Standard Oil Export Corporation on June 30 next at 110, requiring $84,142,850.

The debentures were sold to the underwriters at 96 a unit.

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Franc Devaluation Poised, Awaiting Pound-Dollar Tie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Devaluation of the franc simultaneously with general currency stabilization and a return of the dollar and pound to the gold standard, is being seriously envisaged here.

Such a solution would provide the new Popular Front Government with a welcome way out of its present dilemma. Committed to the defense of the franc by its electoral pledges of fidelity to the gold standard, the Government is reluctant to let the franc be forced off gold or to deliberately devaluate without any international compensation. Yet the situation of the French Treasury is so delicate that the Government is sorely tempted by the profits to be derived by reducing the gold content of the franc and by the prospect of business recovery which a cheaper franc holds out.

All-Round Stabilization

General all-round stabilization is regarded by many French financial experts as the answer to this riddle. "Realignment of currencies"—that is, readjustment of the relation between the franc, the dollar and the pound within the framework of a general stabilization agreement—is finding increasing favor in France as the best way out of the existing impasse.

"Realignment," it is felt, would be easier to justify to the French voters and investors than "devaluation." The problem of safely readjusting the franc to the level of world prices is generally admitted to be primarily a matter of confidence. If the franc is forced off gold by a combination of speculation and monetary panic, then public anxiety and uncertainty, it is feared, would produce a sudden and disastrous rise in prices and living costs. The same is true if the Frenchman receives the impression that the franc has been deliberately devalued just as a political expedient. His faith in the future of the currency is liable to be shattered and cause serious unrest or panic.

Might Revive Trade

On the other hand, if devaluation could be carried out simultaneously with general stabilization, this operation could be presented to the public as a desirable and legitimate step toward promoting a revival of trade. A sense of stability instead of increased instability, would be created which would reassure the French people and justify the violation of electoral promises to defend the franc at its present gold parity.

This is the argument now being advanced by many economic experts in France, and it is understood to find considerable favor in governmental circles. Reports that M. Léon Blum has already proposed such an arrangement to London and Washington are unconfirmed, and appear premature.

Obviously, however, if the plan is to be put into effect, an agreement between France, Britain and the United States is necessary. Whether the American and British Governments are ready to stabilize—even at a readjusted franc rate of, for instance, 20 to the dollar and 100 to the pound—is not known. But it is believed in Paris that an agreement between Britain and America has recently been concluded for maintaining a certain approximate cross-rate between them. This is held here to be a hopeful sign, and a necessary preliminary to general stabilization.

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Power Output Rises 15.3 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported output of electric power last week totaled 1,954,830,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of .3 of 1 per cent from the preceding week and an increase of 15.3 per cent over the same week last year.

Substantial increases over a year ago were reported for most geographical sections.

The Rocky Mountain states led with an increase of 23.3 per cent over the same week in 1935, followed by central industrial states with an increase of 17.3 per cent, west central with an increase of 14.9, southern states with an increase of 16.9, and Pacific coast with an increase of 13.2 per cent. The New England states showed an increase of 12.8 per cent and the middle Atlantic increased 12.1 per cent.

Rail Operating Net Income Up 22 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York, May 26

APRIL income of the first 20 reporting railroads continued to rise despite the unusual expenditures necessitated by the March floods.

Gross income for the month was 16.3 per cent over the 1935 total. Net operating income rose 22.2 per cent. The gain in the latter category would have been considerably larger had maintenance expenditures been more nearly normal.

Operations of the group for the first four months of the year returned a 13.2 per cent increase in gross and a 16.6 per cent rise in net operating income, as compared with the like 1935 period.

Sharp Rise in Dividends Payments By Standard Oil Group First Half 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The Standard Oil group payments in aggregate cash dividends for the first half of 1936 will be about $94,484,839 compared with $81,944,223 in the first half of 1935, an increase of $12,540,616, or about 15 per cent, and the largest for any like period since 1931, according to Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

Total disbursements for the second quarter are estimated at $74,552,751 compared with $63,821,486 in the second quarter of 1935, while first quarter payments this year totaled $19,932,088 compared with $18,122,737 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The large difference between first and second quarter payments reflects the fact that several of the larger members of the group are on a semiannual dividend basis with payments being made in the second and fourth quarters.

Those companies declaring extra dividends include the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of California, South Penn Oil Company, Imperial Oil, Ltd., Indiana Pipe Line Company and Ohio Oil Company.

The record of yearly disbursements during recent years follows: 1935, $171,508,553; 1934, $169,092,529; 1933, $128,938,375; 1932, $181,050,895; 1931, $220,739,182.

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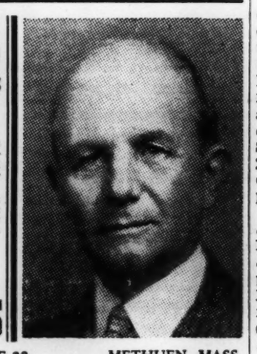

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This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

ONLY $30,000,000 OF THESE DEBENTURES ARE UNDERWRITTEN AND OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC BY THE OFFERING PROSPECTUS.

$85,000,000

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

Twenty-Five Year 3% Debentures

Dated June 1, 1936 — Due June 1, 1961

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and other authorized multiples of $1,000. Coupon and registered Debentures, and the several denominations of registered Debentures, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, at any time, in whole on 30 days' notice or in part on 60 days' notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including June 1, 1941, at 103%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1946, at 102%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1951, at 101%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1956, at 100½%; and thereafter at 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY — The Company, which was incorporated in New Jersey on August 5, 1882, is a holding company solely, owning stocks in subsidiaries and other corporations both domestic and foreign, bonds and other securities. The subsidiaries are engaged and intend to engage principally in producing from lands owned, leased or held under concession, refining, transporting, buying and selling crude petroleum and products derived therefrom at wholesale and retail and in producing, buying, selling and transporting and distributing natural gas. Subsidiaries own oil pipe lines, ships, refineries, bulk plants, service stations and other marketing facilities, and natural gas lands, wells and gas pipe lines.

CAPITALIZATION—The Company and its Subsidiaries—Consolidated:

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
Long Term Debt of Subsidiary Companies, due 1936 to 1959	$ 9,427,802.90
Long Term Debt of Company (exclusive of $10,450,000 Serial Debentures held by a Subsidiary) due 1936 to 1941	73,344,927.68*
Standard Oil Export Corporation 5% Cumulative Non-Voting Guaranteed Preferred Stock—par value $100 per share**	76,493,500.00
Other Preferred Stocks of Subsidiary Companies held by the Public	13,260,377.79
Common Stock of Subsidiary Companies held by the Public (exclusive of minority interests in surplus of subsidiaries)	154,104,570.48
Capital Stock (25,856,081 shares, par value $25) of the Company	646,402,025.00

*Includes a $16,795,927.68 Purchase Obligation liquidated by delivery of 3¼,7¼ newly issued shares of Capital Stock of the Company on April 30, 1936.

**Dividends and, upon liquidation, payment of the par value guaranteed jointly and severally by the Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and The Carter Oil Company by agreement of guaranty dated November 6, 1929, and contract of assumption of guaranty dated December 26, 1934.

Note: As of December 31, 1935, there were outstanding $30,858,388.62 of loans ($6,445,929.61 of which were secured by pledge of marketable securities) to the Company and its subsidiaries from Trustees of Annuity Trusts, which loans are callable on demand by the Trustees, but under the practical operation of the annuity program funds are called on only as and when required for pension fund disbursements.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The proceeds from the sale of the Debentures ($82,700,000 exclusive of accrued interest) without deduction for expenses, will be made available to Standard Oil Export Corporation and used together with other funds to be supplied to that corporation by the Company to retire the $76,493,500 aggregate par value of 5% Preferred Stock of that corporation on June 30, 1936 at 110% of its par value ($84,142,850).

EARNINGS — Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for information as to earnings for 1933, 1934 and 1935. The Consolidated Income Accounts therein for the Company and its subsidiaries for such years (not certified for 1933), subject to (a) the accountants' certificate, (b) the notes which are integral parts of the Income Accounts and of the Balance Sheet, and (c) the information in the Surplus Accounts, all of which must be read in connection with the figures and which set forth, among other things, the treatment of foreign exchange, the substantial surplus adjustments, the inclusion of intercompany profits in inventories, and the lack of comparability of the figures from year to year, show that the income of the Company and its subsidiaries, after eliminating intercompany items and after deducting operating charges, fixed charges of subsidiary companies, dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies, provision for taxes, and earnings applicable to minority interests in common stocks of subsidiary companies, but before deducting fixed charges of the Company, amounted to $34,190,263 in 1933, $54,498,810 in 1934 and $69,319,306 in 1935. Interest and debt discount and expenses of the Company (excluding interest paid to subsidiaries eliminated in the Consolidated Income Accounts) amounted to $9,105,953 in 1933, $8,879,850 in 1934 and $6,456,114 in 1935. These accounts also show that net profit carried to Unappropriated (Earned) Surplus amounted to $25,084,310 in 1933, $45,618,960 in 1934 and $62,863,192 in 1935. The Offering Prospectus also sets forth Income Accounts of the Company for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 (not certified for 1933) and the relationship of the dividends received by the Company from subsidiaries in such years to the amount of the Company's proportionate share in subsidiaries' earnings or losses.

DEBENTURES — The Twenty-Five Year 3% Debentures, due June 1, 1961, will be issued under an Indenture dated June 1, 1936. The Indenture does not authorize the issuance of any additional securities thereunder. The Indenture does not limit the amount of other securities, secured or unsecured, which may hereafter be issued by the Company, but provides that, except in the case of purchase money mortgages and liens, except in the case of pledges in the usual course of business as security for temporary loans or indemnity for terms not exceeding one year, and except pledges to secure borrowings of the Company from the trustee or trustees of any annuity, thrift or other fund or funds created for the benefit of the employees of the Company or of its subsidiaries, the Company will not mortgage or pledge any of its property without thereby securing the due and punctual payment of the principal and interest of the Debentures issued and outstanding under the Indenture, ratably with any and all obligations secured by such mortgage or pledge and that, if and when the Company shall create any such mortgage or pledge, the Debentures will be so secured thereby.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase from the Company $30,000,000 principal amount of Debentures at 96%, or a total of $28,800,000 plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 98%, or a total of $29,400,000 plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2% or $600,000. The Company has agreed to sell without underwriting discounts or commissions, and The Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, China Medical Board, Inc., Spelman Fund of New York and a subsidiary of the Company have agreed to purchase severally an aggregate of $55,000,000 principal amount of Debentures at a total price of $53,900,000 (98% per unit, the public offering price) plus accrued interest, simultaneously with or prior to payment by the Underwriters for the Debentures underwritten.

Price 98% and Accrued Interest

The undersigned and the other Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have agreed to purchase $30,000,000 principal amount of these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Mr. Edward F. Johnson, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary or definitive form will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about June 5, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these Debentures in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

Dated May 27, 1936.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Typesetting and Headlines — In Smart Coiffures

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'I Knew Them in Prison'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO dominant chords in her character, resolved into what would seem to be true harmony, enable Dr. Mary Harris to do the significant work in women's prisons that she does. On the one hand there are the qualities that reveal beauty of design and tone, of the artist and musician; on the other, the viewpoint and urge for accuracy of the research scientist. Spiritual power, as an expression of conviction, faith, love of harmony, are richly combined with practical imagination, ability to see and deal with facts, and a boundless honesty with herself and the situation. To read, slowly and carefully, Dr. Harris's "I Knew Them in Prison" (Viking Press, New York. $3) is to give oneself an unforgettable experience and to come into communion with a woman for whom all women may be deeply grateful.

Returning from a period of research in the field of numismatics in Germany, with some years of achievement in teaching and in music behind her, she was plunged, somewhat to her own astonishment, into the (to her) unforeseen career as head of penal institutions which is counted her great work. Dr. Katherine Davis, then Commissioner of Correction for New York City, with her usual insight, seized the opportunity offered by Dr. Harris's being unemployed for the moment, and packed her off to Blackwell's Island to head up the Workhouse there.

Dr. Harris's unfailing humor—a saving quality that explains much of her success, for it shows her well-balanced mind and ability to detach herself from a situation that is intense—is seen in her description of their trip over to the island, accompanied, because of Dr. Davis, by many reporters. "My one ambition just then," she comments, "was to prevent the reporters and my future staff from discovering that I had been in Europe studying Roman coins and that this was the first prison I had ever even visited. I knew I was doomed from the start if they uncovered any such damaging evidence against me."

* * *

Nothing more dreary, seemingly hopeless or discouraging than the Workhouse of those days was to be found in the whole field of women's prisons. Into an immediate battleground of riots, insubordination, miserable and resentful human beings, went Dr. Harris. Her story of that situation, the measures taken to improve it, the way, compassionate yet firm, in which she worked to help maladjusted and hopeless women get better concepts of themselves and build toward their future, should strengthen us all to face battles that often will in retrospect seem far less fierce.

From the Workhouse Dr. Harris went to Clinton Farms, State Reformatory for Women, Clinton, N. J.; then, after a period of war work, returned not to Clinton but took over the State Home for Girls at Trenton, which was at that time in a demoralized condition. Unspeakable problems met her here, for in addition to the maladjustments of the girls themselves (certainly enough), were added political interference and nonco-operation, the bad odor created by misinterpretations on the part of the yellow press, and the committing to the institution on the part of certain judges, girls who should have been under other and specialized care.

The tale of the early days at either Clinton Farms or the State Home, however, compared with the student government (and it worked), the individual responsibility, wholesome co-operation, and love of beauty expressed by these same girls later on, is like a story of the progress of the human race from a state of war toward international adjustment and harmony. Failures were few, perhaps the chief reason being this viewpoint of their Head, "I impressed upon them that, though I might be disappointed in them, I was 'never discouraged,' a phrase which became a slogan."

Alderson, W. Va., the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, was Dr. Harris's next work. Here she was in at the beginning, and building the plant as well as organizing it were from the first under her supervision. Here is a climax to the reconstruction work she has been doing in the other institutions and here, too, the women are sentenced for more serious offenses than in the other places. This is the only federal prison for women.

* * *

To give any idea, in this brief compass, of the wholesome way in which Dr. Harris deals with the women and girls who have become the charge of the State or Federal Government, seems impossible. I could wish for this book a wide and thoughtful reading among women, for I cannot but feel that it has a deep message of faith, courage, and compassion for every woman, while it should help us all to be more selfless and more natural.

By request Dr. Harris gives the qualifications desirable for a superintendent of a correctional institution for women or girls. Because her reply sets forth, in brief, qualifications that seem to me to be needed by all of us who seek to bring about a more harmonious atmosphere in the world, I quote:

"I assume that the necessary educational and cultural qualifications are present as groundwork; and that there is good health, emotional balance, common sense, ability to follow directions and execute orders, good manners, and personal character and habits which will be patterns for their charges to copy. Then as a superstructure I should be glad to find these qualities in my staff:

"1. Conviction that the work to be done is worth the best effort that can be put forth.

"2. Ability to see another's point of view and to work harmoniously in an organization.

"3. Sympathy and imagination.

"4. Sense of humor, which is really a sense of proportion and ability to handle situations with a light rein when necessary.

"5. Fairness and impartiality.

"6. Ability to look on one's self as a means to an end.

"7. Loyalty.

"8. Religion, in its widest and deepest sense, exemplified in living.

"9. Faith that the effort put forth will be rewarded by changed lives, standards, and ideals."

Of faith as she means it, she points to the statement, "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

The best description I can give of her work is that it is the work of a woman who herself has all these qualifications. Yet there is never any claim of personal qualities or personal achievement made by her. It even seems beside the point to say she is modest; for modesty almost seems a conscious thing compared with this naturalness expressed by Mary Harris. She looks to herself, yes, but with the eye and gauge of the musician and the research scientist. Harmony must be expressed by her if she is to play chords of harmony in a world of discords. Accurate scientific checking of herself must daily be made if she is to measure up to the need as she sees it.

* * *

The book is far from depressing. It is a shining thing. Furthermore it is full of truths so deep and so universal that I yearn to quote many, but will take space for only these:

"Reformation, like education, is a journey, not a destination."

"Lincoln looked deep when he declared that nothing but liberty can fit a man for liberty."

"Often I have begun my reproof with the words, 'I am sorry,' and invariably they are met with the response, 'So am I.' After all, why should not the forms of courtesy which oil the processes of social intercourse be employed in institutions where they are needed infinitely more?"

"Like many others, the judge was confusing discipline and punishment. Punishment is usually an evidence that discipline has failed, whether in a community, home or institution. . . . Self-motivation is the highest discipline."

"We are asked by every visitor, 'Don't you find this work terribly depressing?' It would be, if we allowed it to be. At the Workhouse I often became depressed by the thought of it when I was *away* from it; but as soon as I went into the prison itself, I found so much to be done that I could do, so much misery that I could alleviate, that all emotional reaction was obliterated."

Millicent Taylor

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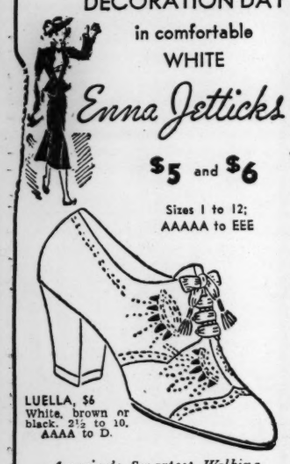

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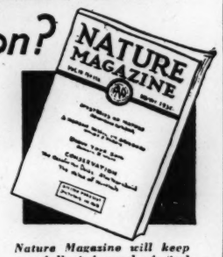

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Joseph Capitaine

The Coiffure Above Suggests a Plumed Helmet. Inspired by a Tunic Dress That Suggested Knightly Armor. "Cassandra," Below, Wears a Wreath of Curls. Designed to Complete an Evening Costume With a Greek Silhouette. The Hair Is Fine and Soft

It's 'Heads, They Win!'

And Individual Style Is the Password

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SINCE the care of the hair became an art with professional operators and with women a habit, a greater change has come over social life than one realizes without stopping to consider it. The beautifying of hair, even when nature seems not to be very co-operative, by the correction of conditions which detract from the hair's vigor and sheen, by the permanent waving of straight hair, and by the sculptured arrangement of locks that without the intervention of art would be often in disorder, puts within the reach of almost every woman a coiffure in itself lovely and so becoming that whatever degree of attractiveness she is endowed with is greatly increased. An artist always wants to show his canvases in frames that properly balance and "tie in" his compositions, and just so the well-groomed woman recognizes the importance of her hair to her face.

The attractive effects that are achieved by coiffures have called attention to other very reasonable and simple methods of stressing one's best points and throwing poorer ones into the background, so that now a woman's looks are judged more by the evidences of care, taste and style than by the endowments she may have received from nature. Thus this aspect of social life becomes a great deal fairer.

A Peep Behind the Scenes

On the outskirts of any beauty parlor are laboratories where tests are made on all kinds of hair. The classifications, coarse, medium and fine, curly and straight, are only the beginning. Within each of these categories hair may manifest individual peculiarities, be lacking in elasticity, moisture, vitality. No woman need bemoan too deeply the departures from perfection of which her hair is guilty at any given time, for they can be corrected without a large expenditure of time and money.

Permanent waving is becoming less and less an ordeal to be dreaded. The length of time required is shortened every season so that now the process from the initial shampoo through the setting need not take more than four hours. The application of heat, moreover, is less intense and of shorter duration than formerly and in the newest machines, which do not "hang you up," the curlers are applied at their maximum temperature and cool gradually, which does give one a sense of security and comfort. While they are doing so the client may walk around the room as free as her grandmother was in her curl papers.

Having in the course of an afternoon achieved what a former generation considered a gift of the gods, a curly head, the beneficiary is ready to be "sculptured" with ripples and curls.

Putting the "Shun" Into Fashion

The writer was talking to Sydney, stylist for one of the smartest New York beauty salons, when she learned how fashion should be shunned when it conflicts with individualism.

"What are the styles this spring?" was asked.

"I do not believe in generalizing about styles and trends," replied Sydney. "Every client presents her own individual opportunities to the designer and the aim must always be to develop to the utmost her beauty. I like both short hair and long hair; both boyish bobs and clustering curls. I believe in crowning Cassandra if she comes to my salon and if a woman wears a frock that reminds me of Sir Galahad it amuses me to build up her hair to look like a knight's helmet." (These two examples refer to illustrations of coiffures on this page.)

Sydney did, however, describe as new what is called the "reversible coiffure." "Reversible" is not quite the right adjective for it, for what is meant is an arrangement which is made originally for the evening and is set in formanl curls but which can be brushed out into fluff for the daytime and then recurled by the wearer, through the persuasions of a little comb, when she goes to her next formal party. Hair of a comparatively firm texture is needed and the massing of the ringlets must be such that the fluff or loose waves into which they are altered will conform attractively to the contours of the head and face.

This preview, or imaginative view, of the altered arrangement requires a stylist with a very accurate visual imagination. Our picture of the girl with the hair drawn straight back from her forehead and ears is an example of a reversible coiffure in its original state. With a little more deftness than would be necessary in this particular case, the ringlets worn by the matron, also photographed, could be combed out and reset. But Cassandra's coiffure was designed for one evening only and Lady Galahad will be wise to wear the plume in her helmet until her tourney is at an end.

Although we must not talk too definitely about trends, many coiffures show an upward movement over the ears. This is particularly well illustrated by "Cassandra," but it is present, too, in the reversible coiffure and is suggested in the matron's arrangement, although there it is compensated for by a forward-moving pin curl.

Kept Under Your Hat

Sydney showed again his artist's dislike for rules when he was asked whether the large-brimmed hats of the summer would modify coiffures. "A woman must wear a hat of the shape that suits her," he said. "Not all women should wear large brims just because it may be a summer style. Moreover, she must wear her hat at the tilt that suits her face, and the hair, of course, must be done so that it looks well under it. Her face determines the angle of her hat and this will decide the depth, character and massing of curls and waves at each side. The hairline on the forehead must, moreover, express her face, not a style trend."

Nevertheless, the daytime coiffure does show a somewhat standardized arrangement of curls posed around a flat crown and has particular reference to hats. The curls are massed most thickly on the left side and the right side is contrasted with this by being deeply waved, or rolled, or by having the direction of its curls reversed. The back of the head is also a focal point and here the ringlets may be bunched almost like a bun or else the hair may be swirled from right to left, the ends at the right side being, of course, twisted into tight curls.

Although there is a tendency to avoid partings and to draw the hair straight but loosely back from the forehead, this is not always a good line with hats and in this case thin, stiff, curled fringes or thickly curled bangs are often the alternative.

A new position for a part, if one is worn, a change in the direction of the part, or the introduction of a second or third part is the most successful method of varying an habitual arrangement of which one has tired. If a straight front part is becoming it is often attractive to guide the hair away from it in soft rolls toward the ears, and to have several rolls meet these, coming from above them and from the back of the head. One attractive arrangement seen was a center part with a halo braid over which tendril-like curls were draped in a natural and careless fashion.

Asymmetrical arrangements prevail wherever there is any studied pattern in the coiffure. If there are ringlets on the left side, rolls or waves characterize the right side and at the back a third idea or the reversal of the right-side or left-side pattern occurs. But all arrangements are set close to the head and define its contour.

It is seldom wise to contradict the outline of the face. An oval face needs a coiffure which emphasizes this contour and it is usually true that a round or long face is also best served by expression rather than opposition. This ceases to be so only when a face is irregularly shaped and out of proportion in its upper and lower portions. It is possible in these cases to diminish, apparently, the defect and to achieve by means of hairdressing an appearance of symmetry.

Joseph Capitaine

Above—A So-Called "Reversible" Coiffure, Which Can Be Combed Out Into Fluff and Then Reset by the Wearer Merely by Twisting in the Curls Again With a Comb. Below—An Evening Coiffure for a Matron. All Four Coiffures Courtesy Benwit Teller

Embroidered Pillow Cases

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE field of art needlework, stamped pillow cases offer many hours of pleasure in their fashioning. For home use or gifts, pillow cases have high utility value.

The essential feature is to make sure the pattern is stamped on a "tubing" pillow casing, which insures longer wear than the type with side seams. As the same patterns are obtainable on 42-in. and 45-in. tubing, it is necessary to note carefully the width of the pillow to be covered. For the most part, New England people use 42-in. tubing, whereas parts of the Middle West and New York State desire the wider width.

Against the vivid colors used in other articles to embroider like "Peasant cloths," luncheon sets, and in some cases, towels, it is to be noted the "models" of pillow case designs are worked in pastel shades, with usually a predominating color—a soft shade of rose, blue, green or orchid, or all white, to harmonize with the color scheme of the bedroom. With the ever increasing use of crocheted bedspreads and appliqued quilts, the top pillow is in sight, and to have beautifully embroidered pillow cases adds the touch of color needed to keep the predominating color of the room in evidence.

Many Kinds

The stamped patterns on fine but durable tubing appear in several distinctive types—the hemstitched ends; the invisible hems; scalloped edges, worked with buttonhole stitch, or "Madeira" cutwork pattern with buttonhole edge; the hemstitched ends for crocheting, and the "Duplex" style with the embroidery on both top and bottom of the case itself—cutaway curves being fashioned to keep the embroidered parts of both top and bottom always in sight.

The most effective designs on hemstitched tubing are for cross-stitch or loop-stitch and French knot embroidery, and in either instance the pattern extends the width of the case itself—parallel to the hemstitching.

The "invisible" hem type is most intriguing as the stamped pattern has many points of contact in an invisible line about 9 or 10 inches from the opened end. After the design itself is embroidered, the end is turned in and under, where it is caught along the line where the pattern itself crosses. When completed, one has a lovely hand-hemmed bordered case, and the joining of the hem itself is lost—hence it is called an "invisible" hemmed case.

Cutwork

Cutwork of both floral and conventional designs always interest many who are deft in this difficult art of embroidery; and as some love to do the patterns with "bars," some very lovely Madeira patterns are to be found. Of course, there are many without bars, and the one caution to follow is to make sure the quality of the tubing adapts itself to "cutwork," for the most experienced embroideress would find it difficult to execute an intricate cutwork pattern if it were stamped on cheap tubing. But when the work is well done on suitable tubing, the loveliness of cutwork cannot be overestimated.

Undoubtedly, the widest selection of patterns is found in the type which is hemstitched for crocheted edges; for in this instance there is both a variety of designs for embroidery and an equally wide variety of patterns of crocheted edges. Moreover, the wide crocheted edges are popular, and the exquisiteness of detail in some of the designs lends a charm all its own. As the better stamped cases always have instruction sheets that show how the designs are worked, one need have no fear as to the outcome of any type.

To those who desire to carry their bedroom color scheme throughout all the embroidered pieces, bedroom ensembles are perfectly in order. In this case, the pillow cases, vanity sets, and scarfs for chiffonier and bureau, are stamped with the same design. Thus the harmony of the color scheme is preserved.

As an added "bit" of useful advice—one must make sure the floss used is color fast, as the soft shades will lose their charm if the delicate colors are lost.

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For Lunch Box or Picnic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT would mothers do without sandwiches? Easy to make and convenient to pack, they fit into a lunch box or picnic kit as nothing else can. Materials are legion and monotony is inexcusable.

Different kinds of bread help to make the sandwich interesting. Boston brown, prune, raisin, date, orange, nut, graham, whole wheat or white breads lend themselves to delightful variety.

However, sandwiches are just as appetizing as their fillings! So when Sonny and Sister ask, "May we?" here are 20 ways to say "Yes":

1. One cup dry cottage cheese, 1 tablespoon cream and enough canned, strained tomato pulp to make consistency easily spread. Season with salt, celery salt and paprika, as desired.
2. Ground prunes and dates, moistened with orange juice and flavored with grated orange rind.
3. Ground prunes and orange or apricot marmalade.
4. Cottage cheese mixed with finely cut green pepper and cream.
5. Mix ¾ cup ground raisins with three tablespoons peanut butter and cream to make of consistency to spread.
6. Finely diced celery, apple and ground nuts blended with mayonnaise.
7. Grated raw turnip, ground carrot and salad dressing.
8. Grate one medium carrot, add ½ teaspoon minced onion and enough salad dressing to spread.
9. Ground beef and chopped cabbage moistened with meat broth or gravy, or salad dressing.
10. Ground boiled or roasted beef, diced celery, chopped pickle and jellied meat broth.
11. Equal parts peanut butter and jam, mixed with a few grains salt and a few drops lemon juice to taste.
12. Flaked salmon, finely cut celery and mayonnaise dressing.
13. One small can tuna fish, ½ cup finely minced celery, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and 1 tomato cut fine. Blend with mayonnaise.
14. One cup ground boiled liver, 1 hard-cooked egg chopped, 1 small sour pickle chopped fine, salad dressing to moisten.
15. One cup grated raw carrot, ½ cup ground raisins seasoned with salt and lemon juice. Dressing to moisten.
16. Equal parts jam or jelly and chopped walnuts, combined with a little salt and lemon juice.
17. Walnuts chopped fine and mixed with mayonnaise.
18. Baked beans with chili sauce or tomato catsup.
19. Meat loaf with lettuce and salad dressing.
20. Cream cheese and chopped nuts.

Wrap sandwiches carefully. Supply a vacuum bottle filled with tomato juice, fruit juices, milk, etc. Sonny and Sister are off!

In the Child's Own Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLEANLINESS and comfort, harmony and cheer, should be the ideal result in mind when furnishing a child's room, but after this is attained there remains the pleasant opportunity of introducing variety into the scene. It is not enough to have found the best corner for a desk, the right light for a chair and the rug that combines serviceability with attractiveness. Once furnished, the room can be changed very little in its major features, though wall papers, cushions and curtains may bring refreshing effects at different times. It is in the minor details that charming surprises may be introduced, and the wide-awake parent will always be on the watch for colors and curios, "gadgets" and unique contrivances that will add zest to the room's appeal for little folks.

Plants that require a minimum of attention will provide changing beauty and the wonder of growth in the children's room. The children also will enjoy watching the progress of various bulbs, and even the common vegetables when hung in a sunny window will be fascinating as they put forth graceful green tops and feathery sprays.

Flowers, Too

A special bouquet of cut flowers to celebrate a holiday or other festive occasion will give delight even when children are very young.

"I felt real grown up when mother bought me some roses all my own and put them in a vase on my bureau," said a little girl proudly.

Many lovely effects may be gained by the judicious use of artificial flowers which now may be bought so inexpensively. An arrangement of these flowers that harmonizes with the prevailing colors of a bedroom or playroom, may easily be planned, and graceful trailing vines from a hanging pot, or patterns of ivy on a white curtained window bring rich reward for the slight effort and expenditure. One clever mother varied her decorations with each month, running the gamut of artificial flowers from a pot of poinsettia in the winter to Easter lilies, spring arbutus and nasturtiums, summer poppies and autumn's leaves and berries.

Glass for Color

The use of glass in different ways will delight and amuse the children and add ethereal beauty to common things. An old glass stopper suspended by a string from a window catch, turning and twisting in the sun, will throw diamonds and rainbows over floor and wall. Clever arrangements of mirrors in varying sizes will allow unexpected vistas and surprising changes of light and shadow. The beauty of pictures and flowers is enhanced when reflected in a mirror. Colored bowls of water, or crystal bowls of colored water are simple to obtain and fascinating to experiment with. A plain glass bowl filled with water that has been colored with beet juice becomes a radiant jewel when placed on a table in the light. Whole scales of color harmony may be played by the children themselves with bowls of water as a basis.

A bud or blossom floating in a miniature pool held in an open dish, a white shell, or a silver bowl may bring the joys of art and nature close to the children. Novel effects and artistic changes will add to the charm of a rich variety that becomes a joyous part of a child's environment.

L. L. R.

Fashions in Technicolor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Ellerbe Wood has made a valuable and dramatic transcription in technicolor of early summer collections by the French houses. It was shown in April to the fashion press in New York and is now being exhibited in leading stores throughout the country. This new method of presenting authoritative Paris fashions has a notable educational value, for buyers, stylists and sales clerks who do not find it easy to go often to Paris will acquire by means of these moving pictures with their backgrounds of French scenes a familiarity with modes and trends which it is more difficult to achieve through written descriptions and static illustrations alone. The public, too, will share in these benefits and will be interested to see not only what is good style but also how the smart costumes are worn in Paris.

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'Twill make her mannish suit absurd—
That's now milady's taste.

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Radio Programs From Germany At Better Hours Are Forecast

Radio Comment

The flight of the zeppelin Hindenburg to the United States may result in an arrangement whereby shortwave programs from Germany will be relayed to these shores at a more convenient time. On the initial flight of the Hindenburg came Dr. Kurt von Boeckman, director of shortwave radiocasting for Germany. Dr. Boeckman paid visits to radiocasting headquarters in New York and was a guest of Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, where he met Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

It was pointed out to Dr. Boeckman that German shortwave programs were not heard much after 6 p. m., E. S. T., in the United States, which is the time that most American listening begins. Since it was also only 3 o'clock on the Pacific coast, most of the German shortwave programs were lost to the American public. Dr. Boeckman promised to rectify this situation so that German programs may be heard at a beter hour for the whole of the United States.

Great Britain ran into the same situation when western Canadian listeners complained to the British Broadcasting Corporation that the programs relayed to Canada were designed for eastern Canada. Since Canada has five time zones it meant that most of the BBC programs were lost to far western Canadian shortwave listeners. The BBC rectified this situation by a program planned out of London at a time convenient to western Canadians.

Hungarian Music

Budapest is noted for its cafes with their excellent gypsy music, one of the treats that visitors to the Continent generally promise themselves. However, if one cannot go in person, he can at least hear Hungarian gypsy music now on shortwaves directly from Budapest.

Transmissions from Budapest are now in two one-hour periods once a week on Sundays. HAS3 is one of the Hungarian shortwave stations and operates on a power of 20 kilowatts. The first period comes at 8 a. m., E. S. T., on a frequency of 15.37 megacycles, or a wavelength of 19.52 meters. The second is heard at 6 p. m., E. S. T., under the call of HAT4 and is dialed on 9.12 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 32.88 meters.

Flashes in Shortwave Bands

Note: All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, May 31

Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; Soviet opinion. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—6:52 p. m.—Sinclair Logan, baritone; Edmund Rubbra, piano. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Program to Central and South America. PCJ, 31.28m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The World Is Decked in Blossoms"; Whitsuntide Music and Poetry. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Halifax—8 p. m.—"Acadian Serenade"; soloists; orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—9:17 p. m.—Cambridge Heath Salvation Army Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Winnipeg—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love"; orchestra; soloists. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, June 1

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Native musical program. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m., 10.74meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"An Industrial Picture from the Soviet Capital." RNE, 25m., 12meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Aboard the Etherbus Through Germany." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—6 p. m.—Commentary on the arrival of the S. S. Queen Mary at New York. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58meg.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Cavalleria Rusticana." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Paris—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Venezuelan Songs Contest. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CRCX, 49.2m., 6.09meg.

Tuesday, June 2

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Relay from Bordeaux-Lafayette; festival of Spanish and South American music. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.80meg..
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"New Aspect of German cities." DJD, 25.4m. 11.77meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Shortwave mail bag. W2XAF, 31.48m. 9.55meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—"In Order of Appearance." Musical-comedy jigsaw. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Toronto—9:45 p. m.—Canadian news. CRCX, 49.2m, 6.09meg.
Caracas—10 p. m.—Raul Izquierdo, crooner, YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Wednesday, June 3

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Relay from Paris Opera. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Soviet songs; "Russian history in literature." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—"London Scenes; the Houses of Parliament," Harold Nicolson. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Experimental program. PCJ, 31.28m, 9.59meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:55 p. m.—New German books. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—A talk by the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation. GED, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, June 4

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:45 a. m.—Classical music. PHI, 16.88m, 17.77meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Oriental drama. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—"The Plays Your Grandparents Loved." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
Paris—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Bach: Concerto for harpischord and string quartet. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Venezuelan National Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
Vancouver—9:30 p. m.—"I Cover the Waterfront"; Pat Terry CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m., 6:15 meg.; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, June 5

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Broadcast planned by a listener; music; answers to listeners' questions. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
London—7 p. m.—"A Countryman's Diary." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"1936 Olympiad." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:32 p. m.—"New Inventions: Electrical Novelties and Small-Power Plants," by H. Stafford Hatfield, Ph.D. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—9:45 p. m,—"The French Epics," Etienne Buisson. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—9:45 p. m.—Grand opera selections. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, June 6

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Actors of the Comédie-Française, TPA3, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Music Hall Memories." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations developments. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.85meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—"Idle Tears." Victorian sentimental songs. GSP, 19.16m, 15.31meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—BBC Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—10:15 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—"The Sport Week"; Henry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6:15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

New Japanese Move For Control in China

(Continued from Page 1)

sons are seeking a more widespread occupation in North China.

"China desires no temporizing policy to ease the present situation," said General Chang. He spoke at a memorial service for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father" of the Chinese Republic.

"It (China) wants an understanding which will insure the peaceful existence of the two peoples for generations to come," the Foreign Minister continued.

Challenge to Statesmanship

"I consider the establishment of friendly intercourse between China and Japan to be an immediate challenge to the practical statesmanship of both countries.

"The present is no time to indulge in mutual recriminations or to harp on vague principles, or to utter coercion or reprisals and threats."

General Chang asked Japan to make a simple move "which will instantly end the North China smuggling" as an evidence of her desire to co-operate.

Turning to the problem of Communism in China over which Japan has professed alarm, he said:

"China is definitely not relaxing her anti-Communist campaign, we never have contemplated the possibilities of political alliances or an attempt to play off certain powers against neighboring countries."

Hopei-Chahar Situation

Chinese sources said that Japanese officers at Peiping are negotiating with heads of the Hopei-Chahar political council in an effort to have the newly arrived Japanese troops occupy Chinese barracks at Nanyuan, 10 miles south of Peiping.

The Chinese claim the Japanese are pressing this issue and that Chinese officials probably will capitulate, since a refusal probably would mean that additional Japanese troops would be quartered at Peiping.

Labor Faces Crisis In Craft Union Feud

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor approached a major crisis today as John L. Lewis called an executive meeting of the United Mine Workers to consider an ultimatum on the craft union question.

The miners and eight other unions have been asked by William Green, president of the federation, to state before June 3 whether they would dissolve the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This request was expected to bring to a head the long feud between the Lewis group which would organize labor by industries and the A. F. of L. position in favor of craft unionism.

Besides the miners, the industrial union group includes the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, now in convention in Cleveland; Oil Well and Refinery Workers, now meeting at Tulsa; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers; United Textile Workers; Flat Glass Workers; Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers; and International Typographical Union.

Landon Asked to Attend Birthplace's Anniversary

MERCER, Penna., May 26 (AP)—Friends of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, repetitioned him this week to attend the old home celebration June 1-6 in his native West Middlesex, 20 miles west of Mercer. The town also will be commemorating completion of its 100 years of municipal history.

Governor Landon was born at the Methodist parsonage there during the pastorage of his grandfather, the Rev. William Mossman. His mother, Anna Mossman, had returned to the paternal home while her husband was away in the oil fields of Ohio.

Slayer Suspect Caught

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27 (AP)—Lieut. Roy Pope, who participated in the capture of Harlan Crouch here today, said Crouch admitted firing the shots that killed John R. Foster, a revenue agent, during the chase of a rum-running car near Hammond, Ind., two weeks ago.

Probation Heads Are Urged to Win Charge's Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27—A warning that probation officers must guard themselves against a sense of self-importance that would alienate the men and women they would help, featured an address by Elmer W. Reeves, supervisor of probation for the Court of General Sessions in New York City, before the National Probation Association here today.

Mr. Reeves stressed that the probationer does not come to the probation officer of his own volition, but by instructions of the court. This enforced relationship and the fact that the probationer often is antagonistic are problems which must be met, he declared.

"There is overwhelming danger of the probation officer acquiring an exaggerated opinion of his own importance in the scheme of the probationer's life and laying down rules without troubling to tell why," he said.

Must Win Respect

"This results in him becoming impatient with the feeble arguments of the probationer.

"The probation officer must sell the probationer the idea that he has something of value to offer."

Mr. Reeves held that "most overt antisocial acts are evidence of inner maladjustments."

"It is with resolving these conflicts that case work must concern itself," he continued. "It means not only getting the probationer a job, but keeping him out of trouble. Probation is a specialized field. Its practitioners must realize their own limitations and when necessary bring in other specialists. To blindly experiment on a human being or to observe apparent personality disintegration without bringing to bear the resources available in every community is inexcusable.

Give Probationer Willing Ear

"The officer should always give the impression that he is never too tired or too busy to talk at length to the probationer. Merely letting the probationer 'talk it out' and thus release dammed-up emotions frequently is beneficial in itself. Officers are too prone to disregard the feeling of guilt a large number of their probationers possess, or misinterpret guilt that is masked by bravado.

"The aim must always be toward developing those characteristics which will make the probationer self-reliant and able to minister to his own needs."

Must Work Together

Mr. Reeves's advice to call in specialists was echoed by Dr. Lowell S. Selling, court of Detroit psychiatrist. "In the majority of cases," he said, "the psychiatrist and investigator should be able to see clearly where their fields leave off and where each commences. It is when they are working together that results are really obtained."

Dr. Selling declared that traffic violators should be more frequently placed on probation by the courts. "Crime," he added, "is a mental disease."

News Service Refuses To Reinstate Worker

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Counsel for the Associated Press yesterday notified the National Labor Relations Board it would not comply with the board's order to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged employee, since it did not recognize the board's authority and questions the constitutionality of the Labor Relations Act.

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board immediately filed a record of the case and a petition for enforcement of its order in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mrs. Eleanore Herrick, regional director, said the case would be argued before the end of the present term of the court, probably near the end of June.

At the office of John W. Davis, attorney for the Associated Press, it was said prompt action had been taken to co-operate with the board in order to get the case before the Court of Appeals as soon as possible for decision on the constitutionality of the act and the legality of the board's order directing the Associated Press to reinstate Watson.

The American Newspaper Guild filed the original complaint against the Press Association, charging Mr. Watson had been discharged because of guild activities. This allegation was denied.

Negroes Ask Roosevelt Back Anti-Lynching Bill

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has telegraphed President Roosevelt, asking him to insist that the Van Nuys anti-lynching resolution be reported out of a congressional committee.

It quoted J. Edgar Hoover as admitting the Bureau of Investigation was unable to join in investigating reports of "lynchings and other mob activities of the Black Legion in Michigan because no federal law authorized him to act."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

At the present Japan purchases $20 worth of cotton for every dollar's worth of textile it sells in America. Apprehension grows in many quarters lest Japan retaliate by curbing its cotton purchases.

Brazil Also Has Cotton

Indeed, a cable has recently been received from Rio de Janeiro announcing that Japan has bought 130,000 bales of Brazilian cotton, 10 times Japan's normal Brazilian purchases. It is stressed that this purchase is in connection with Japan's good-will mission to Brazil and not an American reprisal. Yet it made many a southern cotton raiser in America tremble in his boots.

Still Japan

Apart from the Japanese complication there is a slight cloud over Brazil, which has signed a trade treaty with Italy and Germany without providing most-favored-nation treatment to America. In Brazil there are rumors that America may shut down on its Brazilian coffee purchases, but Secretary of State Hull announces that he has decided on no program.

Yet these negative developments are regarded by economists as overwhelmed by the general achievements of the Hull policy, which has assailed tariff barriers, cartels and all the strait-jackets of world trade. America is still digesting the significant fact that American business, generally protectionist, has indorsed the Hull freer trade policy; that is, if the United States Chamber of Commerce can be deemed representative of American business.

Strikes—Dispute in French Aviation Industry

Labor in many nations exercised what it deems its right to stop work in order to better its conditions.

France saw its aviation industry critically obstructed as 2000 metallurgists quit work and occupied the factories, to await results of negotiations scheduled for tonight. Wage increases, vacations with pay and a 44-hour week constitute the strikers' demands.

Spain, harassed by civil unrest since the victory of the Left Coalition early this year, witnesses new strikes daily. Waiters, farm hands, construction workers and even bull fighters have gone on strike at one time or another. There is a strike of tenants, those of Huelva houses refusing to pay rent unless a 50 per cent decrease is granted them. Cafés of Madrid and other cities are virtually closed because of a waiters' strike.

America hears William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, charge the United States Supreme Court with responsibility for a resurgence of strikes, notably in the six plants of the Remington Rand, Inc.

Mexico awaits June 3, when the railway workers, 48,000 strong, who were thwarted in their first strike call last week, will decide on a course of action. While labor is inclined to treat President Cárdenas' opposition to the strike as treason, many who vouch for the President's loyalty to labor, defend his course of action. They say he prevented a nationwide transportation tieup that might have proved costly not only to capital investment but to labor's cause as well.

Belgium—Van Zeeland Cabinet Resigns

Brussels — Belgium saw its Socialist Party, after the manner of French Socialism, assume a stronger position; it saw a new and bizarre party, the Rexist, mushroom onto the political scene and saw the Van Zeeland Cabinet resign.

The Socialists, though losing three seats, lost less than other parties and now enjoy a plurality of 70 seats. Prospects probably are two. Either Emile Vandervelde, Socialist leader, will become Premier and form a Cabinet, or Premier Van Zeeland will be asked to form a Socialist-Roman Catholic Cabinet and retain the premiership.

The Rexists won 21 seats, mainly from the Roman Catholics. This party seems to belong to the colorful order of European political groups, headed as it is by Léon Degrelle, called "the Peacock." Its emblem is a broom with which "to sweep bankers and financiers out of power." Germany proudly identifies the party as the equivalent of the Belgian National Socialists.

Belgium, the politically sedate, has apparently witnessed a sensational movement spring into being as a result of national discontent. This discontent may arise, as in France, from an arduous national effort to stay on gold and a willingness to deflate wages and other incomes to that end.

President Sees World Helped by Social Work

(Continued from Page 1)

in the application of sanctions. The League can pass judgment, but it cannot enforce the verdict. The members of the League have refused to apply military sanctions, and they have failed to make their economic sanctions effective. . . .

"If the United States should ever become fully aware of the importance of preventing war, and decide to co-operate in economic sanctions whenever we freely agreed with the League's verdict, the whole picture would be changed. There would then be a real possibility of curbing the warlike ambitions of any small nation and even of certain great powers. . . .

More Than Sanctions

"Something more than sanctions will be needed if peace is to be really just and permanent. It is difficult to imagine permanent peace in Europe without some revision of the frontiers drawn at the Paris Peace Conference. We can scarcely expect Germany to forget the seizure of her colonies by France and England. Still more important are the economic grievances which have given Japan and Italy pretexts if not reasons for wars of conquest.

"Trade barriers, monetary problems and fierce international competition have compelled poor nations to choose between poverty and conquest. Conquest is not likely to solve the problem. . . ."

A Red, Red Herring

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church saw anti-alien agitation and talked of Communism in the United States as "a red herring across the trail to take attention away from other things."

"The anarchism of the well-disposed man dreaming of Utopia is utterly unearthly," he said. "Will you put that man out! I suppose he is part of the ideal most everyone has—that law would be reduced to a minimum and things run by gentlemen's agreement. . . .

"The only safety for society is to have a very abundant and energetic criticism from those who do not believe in it. If you are going to have a government run by discussion, then things have to be discussed."

Defends the Immigrant

Col. Daniel W. MacCormack, United States Commissioner of Immigration, another speaker, also touched on the immigration situation, saying there were today about 4,500,000 aliens in the United States, and of these more than one third have taken steps to become citizens. Four and one-half per cent were minors, he said; 43.7 per cent were more than 50 years old, and more than half were women and girls.

The result of Mr. MacCormack's survey revealed, therefore, he said, that if all these were tabulated the number of jobs that would become available to American citizens was negligible, and, he added, some of these jobs Americans would not take.

"But every one of these 4,500,000 aliens is a consumer," he continued. "Their elimination from the American market would be felt by every business interest. In New York and other large cities it would be catastrophic.

Good for a New Depression

"If we wanted to start another depression, this would be an excellent way to go about it. Besides, the average alien has more than two citizens in his family, so that we would be imposing a quasi-divorce on his wife and children.

"As for the physical difficulties alone, it is possible to move 4,500,000 persons, but it would take years. We found that out in the World War when we sent our troops to France and back. In addition, any employment for American citizens would be offset by serious dislocation of economics at home and strained relations abroad.

"As a matter of fact, if our present immigration policy is continued our alien population will be reduced to the vanishing point."

Beginning With the Child

Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard Law School, favored a crime prevention program that recognized the children must have ample outlets for their energies.

"There is evidence of an awakening of citizens in various communities for their responsibility for many of the crime breeding conditions," he said, and the desire to take part intelligently in remedying them.

Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, Professor Glueck's wife and research associate, reported that incomplete data indicated that in proportion to their respective numbers, the foreign-born committed considerably fewer crimes than the native-born, while the native-born of foreign parentage "contributed more for their proportion in the general population to the criminal ranks than do native-born of native parents."

Best Approach, the Spiritual

"Conflicts engendered by the differing cultures of native-born children and their foreign-born parents and between them and the American environment have something to do with this," she said.

Major George H. Marshall, divisional Salvation Army commander in Baltimore, reported that "nothing had been found in modern social case work technique to supplant the spiritual appeal and approach."

"A faith which outstretches material limitations, warms the chilled heart and lights the way back to belief in one's self and confidence for a better life," he declared.

Col. Fletcher Agnew, chief secretary of the central territory of the Salvation Army in Chicago, held that work relief, because of the attack it makes on social problems, was "essentially right and should not be discontinued." He held, however, that it needed improvement.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	May 29	Southampton	June 4	May 29, 1:00 pm	May 29, 7:00 pm
Britannic	May 30	Southampton	June 7	May 29, 8:00 pm	May 30, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 5	June 1, 4:00 pm	June 1, 7:30 pm

Problem of Low-Cost Housing Meets Problem of Low Incomes

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Advocates of low-cost housing are inclined to talk in colossal figures of the country's needs. As against the quarters for 32,000 families constructed in the United States in 1933 and about 625,000 in 1925, politicians, social workers and Socialists customarily talk in terms of millions of new homes. Senator Wagner in a typical statement recently said that we ought to provide 1,000,000 homes a year for the next 10 years.

These figures, while all out of line with the means at hand or the probable achievements of any low-cost housing program within reasonable expectancy, are nevertheless scarcely exaggerated on the basis of need alone. In the building boom year 1925 the amount of new housing created in excess of the needs of new population was sufficient to house only one fortieth of the population, according to an estimate recently made by the magazine Fortune. In other words, a continuance of the rate of construction in that year would have taken 40 years to provide new houses for the entire nation. At the average rate for 1921-1933 it would have taken 142 years. Since 1929, new construction has been insufficient to take care of the increase in population, without replacing obsolete or wornout living accommodations at all.

New Housing Costs High

These figures are peculiarly significant because the new housing construction is almost entirely for persons in the middle or upper income brackets The median owner-occupied home is worth about $5000. Persons in the lowest income brackets almost invariably live in houses originally beyond their means to buy or rent, i. e., in second-hand homes. American housing accommodations are like a funnel, in which good housing is poured in at the top and comes out as slums or their equivalent at the bottom.

The final rundown relics in which the factors of depreciation and obsolescence are disregarded make up the only form of housing which can pay its way for a large portion of the population in the low-income brackets This part of the community cannot afford the minimum standard of new construction.

The market for the cheapest housing is somewhat like that for the cheapest cars. There was much talk a few years ago of construction of a car bare of all but the absolute essentials, to sell at $200-$300. But manufacturers decided that the market would not warrant, as people able to pay only this price would rather purchase a second-hand obsolescent car with some of the trimmings than one of Model T simplicity.

The minimum standard of plumbing, lighting, space, etc., acceptable to housing proponents cannot be provided at a cost within reach of slum-occupiers. And there is little or no demand for new houses constructed below these standards. Once the desire or ability to get out of slums develops, families begin to insist on the more modern kitchen and bath equipment as well as the bare walls. The PWA Housing Division-constructed Boulevard Gardens limited dividend housing project on Long Island, for example, contains hot and cold running water, central heating, mechanical refrigeration, modern bathrooms, landscaping, recreation centers and kindergartens. The minimum cost for such accommodations, however, is about $11 or $12 a room, while the maximum which families receiving up to $1500 a year can pay is estimated at $6 per room.

Cleaning Up Difficult

The same difficulty appears in efforts to get owners of slums to clean up and improve They cannot afford it on the rentals they receive. About one third of the tenants in New York City are now paying less than $6 per room; a million persons here pay under $20 per family per apartment per month; the median rent is only $34, or about the price for which new minimum-standard construction can pay its way. A recent epidemic of fatal tenement house fires last winter spurred the local housing authorities to attempt to enforce housing regulations which have been a dead letter for nine years. It is estimated that $60,000,000 would be needed to bring the New York slums up to the law's present minimum standards for existing buildings, but strict enforcement would cause wholesale evictions by landlords who would rather wreck than renovate.

Hence it is evident that the slum problem is merely one facet of the general problem of poverty and low incomes. One of two things must be done. Either the minimum standards must be substantially lowered, or low-cost housing must have some form of subsidy.

The various forms of subsidy constitute, in fact, the principal differences between the different programs which have been so far proposed or undertaken. The earliest public aid, of course, was the extension to the limited dividend corporation of the benefits of the State's power of eminent domain and of tax exemption. Offsetting these, however, was the definite ceiling put on profits. It does not appear in practice that the limited-dividend device can produce the low-cost housing that is most needed.

Eminent Domain

The legal right to take land by eminent domain for slum clearance and low-cost housing was recently established in the New York Court of Appeals in a case which tested the constutionality of the New York City Housing Authority. Andrew Muller, owner of an "old-law tenement" sought to prevent the Authority from condemning his property, which was essential to the construction of First Houses. On the other hand a decision denying the Federal Government the right to take land for this purpose by eminent domain was recently handed down by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, and was not contested further by Mr. Ickes. The precedent most frequently cited for federal eminent domain for this purpose is a Supreme Court decision giving the Government the right to condemn land for a Gettysburg battlefield memorial. The Court said, "The power to condemn for this purpose need not be plainly and unmistakably deduced from any one of the particularly specified powers (of the Federal Government). Any number of these powers may be grouped together and an inference drawn from them all may be drawn that the power claimed has been conferred." This is not considered a very firm foundation for the use of eminent domain in low-cost housing projects.

At best, however, the power of eminent domain is by no means a solution of the problem of high land costs. It appears impracticable on any large scale to attempt to provide low-cost housing on vacant land and hope that slum dwellers will move out to it, and low-cost housing which is not provided on the site of previous slum clearance is criticized as an inadequate handling of the problem. But blighted areas are usually near commercial or industrial centers, and the land values are predicated on a future more profitable use, not on the comparatively unremunerative basis of low-rent housing. Hence appraised values are generally based on these speculative hopes, and even when court proceedings clip the tops off the inflated prices charged by hold-out owners, the prices which have to be paid are out of proportion to the purpose in hand.

Engineering Awards At April 1935 Level

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week for commercial buildings totaled $8,375,000, the highest volume since the week ended April 11, 1935, Engineering News-Record reported today.

In a week shortened by the coming Decoration Day holiday construction awards of all classes amounted to $35,466,000 against $31,047,000 for the like period last year.

Private works accounted for $12,662,000, public work $22,804,000, federal $4,701,000 and state and municipal $18,103,000.

Auto Plant Investment In Los Angeles $30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 27—Dedication of General Motors' new assembly plant here on May 23 brings the capital investment of automotive and allied industries in this area to at least $30,000,000. Employing capacity rises to 10,000 wage earners, who are receiving more than $10,000,000 annually.

These figures are the basis of southern California's claim to being the second largest automobile assembly center of the world, second to Detroit.

Besides Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Ford, Studebaker, Willy's 77, and Plymouth passenger cars, Ford, Dodge and Moreland trucks are also assembled.

General Motors will occupy more than 12 acres of floor space under roofs on a 44-acre site on the southern periphery of the city. W. S. Roberts, general manager of the plant, announces the investment as $2,500,000. Actual assembly is scheduled to begin immediately after the ceremonies. The first construction began last January. Plant capacity is listed at a maximum of 50,000 units per year.

Golden Gate Bridge Bonds

NEW YORK—A new issue of $5,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District (California) series C 3¾ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1942, to 1971 inclusive, is being offered to the public by Blyth & Co., Inc., Bankamerica Company, Dean Witter & Co., and Weeden & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced to yield from 2.25 per cent to 3.50 per cent, according to maturity. They are part of an issue of $35,000,000 authorized at a general election on Nov. 4, 1930, for the primary purpose of constructing and operating a bridge across the Golden Gate at the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

BABY CHICKS

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; six catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS PLEASANT HILL MO

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE at invoice, music business established 20 years; no dead stock; music, stationery, radios, refrigerators, and other electrical appliances; owner retiring to his ranch; business is a money maker and well located, in one of Southern California's most beautiful and prosperous little cities; will warrant close investigation. H. W. BREWER, JR., 113 N. Broadway, Escondido, Calif.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS

from original New England sources Easy, interesting, historically valuable Thousands consult Hartford, Conn. Times Saturday Genealogical Edition One year $1 Subscribe.

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MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING Prompt, careful attention to mail orders ACCURATE REPORTING CO. Julius Goerdeler 191 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

REAL ESTATE

A. E. HANSON CO.

Realtors
— ASK FOR H G BADGER —
9425 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61128 CR 4121

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE
City Property, Orchards and Farms
S. T. MASON
154 South 2nd Street, San Jose

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAKE TAHOE property (California side): 130 acres beautifully wooded; lake frontage, and spring water; ideal for estate or subdivision. R. P. SHERMAN, 79 New Montgomery St., San Francisco. Tel. Exbrook 4800

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE Post with individual or organization as man secretary where integrity, skill and diplomacy are essential; capable of "carrying message to Garcia." Experienced in dealing with men of affairs; rapid and accurate stenographer when needed; capable public speaking; mature judgment; unattached; free to travel; present activities tax work; contact with Christian Scientist preferred; have yearning to connect with someone who has philanthropic work at heart. Address Box X-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT attendant for baby, elderly person, or household assistant; 7 years' nursing experience in institution; widow; free to travel. 414 Mortgage Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

BAYWELL CO HARVARD SQUARE
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge Mass 1430 MASS AVE KIR 9417

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Quiet second floor apartment, seven rooms. KIRkland 8295.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive, home-like suites of 5 and 6 rooms. Large living-room with fireplace, dining-room, refrigeration and incineration; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED; near the Harvard Yard. KIR. 6502 or TRO. 9037.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ASK MISS ROLFE
We specialize in furnished apartments for the season; also unfurnished, and rooms. 541 W. 113th St., New York City Un. 4-4717

BOSTON, MASS.—Small furnished apartment overlooking river; June 6 to July 20. Call Kenmore 9577 after 5 o'clock.

BOSTON, MASS., In Fenway — Attractive large room, bath and kitchenette; June rental. Tel. KEN. 3030, Apt. 69.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—June 1-Oct. 1, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $30 month; references required. Box B-43, The Christian

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND—Completely furnished, Dutch Colonial house, 6 rooms, enclosed porch, oil burner, 2-car garage, corner lot 60x110 with shade trees; convenient to station, 45 minutes to city, ample train service; full price $8000—cash $4500, balance on amortized mortgage; can be seen by appointment. Write Box D-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MARSHFIELD, MASS. — An original 17th century house; furnished throughout with antiques; in a beautiful setting—at an amazingly low price. JAS. D. HENDERSON & SON, 170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hing. 1106.

MARSHFIELD, MASS., nr. Humarock Beach, overlooking river—5 bedrooms, kitchen, large living-dining room, 1 bath, extra toilet, shower, private boat landing; sightly location, near church; excellent repair; practically new; must sell. JAM. 4320. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—At bargain price, 14-room house, stable, 1½ acres land; many old trees; in village, but elevation sets it apart; suitable for one or two families; school, etc. Tel. OWNER. Wellesley 0397.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Unusual small house, sleeping screened; open porches; charming setting; near schools, railroad. Tel. 2656.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MODERN country home, 18 miles from Boston; for July; cool, comfortable bedrooms, broad porch and shade trees. Holliston 418.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Household furnishings; excellent condition; closing house. MRS. WALTER EASTMAN, 2 Charles St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 8608.

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY, FLUSHING, L. I. — 7 rooms bath, enclosed porch, garage; newly decorated; hot water heat; instantaneous water heater; rent $70. Flushing 9-5321.

CHARMING house, 4 bedrooms, living and dining room, open fireplace, library, kitchen, large screened piazza, screened sleeping porch; attractive garden; 5 minutes to Commonwealth Ave. car; 30 minutes Copley Sq.; rent reasonable. Box C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOVER, MASS.—5-room modern house, oil heat, tennis court, conservatory, 1½ acres woodland; $65 per month. Tel. Dover 205.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Pond Section—Single house, 8 rooms, sunrooms, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage; rent reasonable; furnished if desired. Call Jamaica 3192.

WINTHROP

87 Pleasant St.—7-room house; excellent condition; reasonable to responsible party. Tel. Dedham. 1718-J or O. E. GILLESPIE, Islington, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFFLKER, Jr., Rear 600 N Main Ave. Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

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MULTIGRAPHING, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Typewriting; Letters, Cards, Bulletins, Forms. EVER-READY LETTER SERVICE. 15 E. 40th, N. Y. C. LEx. 2-3092.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Rooms, transient or permanent guests; free parking. 1407 Beach Ave., Venice Park. MRS. SKINNER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Halcyon Hall, 10 S. Morris Ave.—Large rooms with baths; quiet residential location near beach. Mrs. Maxwell.

CAPE COD—June 1-Oct. 15 season, weekly or week-end guests; "McGray Cottage"; private home and beach; warm bathing; woods and seashore combined—fine for rest and study. MISS E. E. GROUT, Monument Beach, Mass., Box 411. Tel. Buzzards Bay 322.

Flagstones

Where the pleasant grounds of a friendly home end in a lovely lake. Wonderful sea bathing; excellent food; reasonable rates. You'll enjoy the Cape in June. Dennis, Mass., Route 6.

PRINTING

HAYMARKET PRESS, Printers and Engravers. Church Printing a specialty. G. L. Adolphson, 144 Hanover St., Rm 5, Boston. Tel. Business Laf 2192, Residence Arl. 1898W.

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg Co. 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alg 4-6147

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS—There are always attractive rooms at standard rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth st., opp. Pub. Hse.

ANDOVER, MASS.—Available July-August, 2 large, airy rooms, connecting bath, best residential district, with or without meals; reasonable. B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ARLINGTON CENTER, MASS.—Attractively furnished room for business man or woman; most exclusive section; near transportation. WRIGHT & CO., 799 Mass. Ave., ARL. 4700-4770. Open evenings and Sundays.

BOSTON—Newly furnished single front room, large closet; walking distance The Mother Church; no other roomers. MRS. COOK. Com 4017.

BOSTON—Side room, or large front room, for couple; kitchenette privileges. Apply before 8:30 a. m., after 5:30 p. m. TABER, 175 Hemenway, S-7

BOSTON Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive comfortable single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; transients. MRS. BROWN.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests MRS. COSMAN 95 Gainsboro St. KEN 1022

BOSTON—3 large sunny double rooms; near The Mother Church; transients. MRS. FOLLETT, 69 St. Botolph St., Apt. 2. Ken. 9023.

BOSTON, MASS., 68 Westland Ave., Suite 2, near The Mother Church—Modern, clean and new; $3.00 and up. Comm. 3176.

BOSTON, Bay State Rd., 137, water side—Large, airy rooms; hot and cold water; one with private bath; reasonable.

BOSTON, 14 Hereford St., near Beacon—Large single room, running water; also room with kitchenette. Com. 0382.

BOSTON—One large room $6.00 per week, one small room $4.00, all modern improvements. 51 Hereford St., Boston, Com. 8486.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Guest house, highest class clientele, will welcome permanent or transient guests; subway cars pass door; clean rooms; board optional; rates reasonable. THE ATTWILLS, 1055 Beacon St. Tel. Long. 5837.

BROOKLINE MASS. Bradford Arms, 1053 Beacon St.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated rooms; $5 and up. Tel. LON. 9754.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 85 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C. 435 E. 66th St. (Apt. 12))—Cozy outside single room, quiet, cool, only roomer, private family; church 8 blocks; good transportation; reasonable; nicely furnished.

N. Y. C. (University Heights)—Light, airy, furnished room, private bath; with quiet family; no other roomers; convenient to subways and trains. Tel. Sedgwick 3-1788.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Large, cool studio room in attractive apartment; convenient transits and church; kitchen privileges. Call evenings, Watkins 9-0779

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Cool, single, double; church, transits; refined. Tel. mornings or 6-8 p. m.; $5-$9. Un. 4-8891. HUND.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113 (Columbia)—Light, cool studios, church, refrigeration; $4.50 up; elevator. Apt. 6-A. Un. 4-8682 for appointment.

N. Y. C., 125 East 62nd—Airy room, private bath, $10; quiet house; excellent neighborhood; references exchanged. Regent 4-4306.

N. Y. C., W. 83—Bright, attractive room; tri-private bath; very clean, refined surroundings; $5 weekly. Tra. 7-7383.

NEW YORK CITY, 172 West 105th St., Apt. 4—Double, single, $5.00 up; light, airy, phone, conveniences. HAMMOND.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Overnight accommodations in a quiet private home; breakfast if desired; garage. Tel. 2-0062. Mrs. J. N. SHEPARDSON. 14 Hull Ave.

QUAINT old Marblehead, Mass., for vacation; pleasant rooms, private family; home comforts; ocean and harbor views all rooms; near buses, cars and tearooms. MISS HUNNEWELL, 27 High St. Tel. 2220.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
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Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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Refined, economical and accessible, with all modern services, and excellent housekeeping facilities, for permanent or transient guests. Call FENWAY CLUB FOR WOMEN, 1126 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3526 13th St. N. W.—Rooms, garage; meals optional; transient, permanent; summer rates. Col. 0682.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1 or 2 room suites, private bath, also single room; piazzas, lawns, shade trees; excellent meals; conveyance to services; transients accommodated. LON. 9034.

OVERLOOKING Hingham Harbor — Airy rooms by day, week or month; meals if desired; swimming, yachting, tennis very near; easy commuting distance from Boston. MRS. GRACE G. PALMER, 32 Otis St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 0668.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE FARM—Hudson River Fruit Valley; ideal for children's camp, summer guests or gentleman's estate; 100 miles N. Y. C., near Albany Post Road; 12-room old colonial house, modern conveniences, large barns, abundant spring water and brook, 18 acres fruit, large tillable acreage; $11,000. Write Box G-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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80 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

LOTS FOR SALE—Central location, Chatham, N. J.; also, lots opposite East Orange water reservation, overlooking reservoir in Livingston. N. J. M. A. LOSEY, Box 2, Chatham, N. J.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER and importer of Fine Neckwear (selling direct to consumer) seeks alert representatives to increase his distribution in Metropolitan Area; liberal commission. R. A. SHIREK, 173 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES for the sale of automatic fire protection of proven merit are offered substantial profit at time of sale; buildings and property of every description provide tremendous field. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORP., 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

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ELDRIDGE, N. Y., Route 5, between Auburn and Syracuse—Heartheide, attractive rooms for overnight guests; generous terms by week or month. MRS. M. B. ROMINE.

ERIE, PA.—Attractive rooms for over-night guests; clean, quiet, well furnished. 1043 West 8th St. Phone 75-344.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. — Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St., Route 10. — Attractive rooms, single or en suite; twin beds; excellent home-cooked food; moderately priced.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—In or near Boston, room and board for mother and 8-year-old son; mother employed. A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN for New England territory; fine boxed candy, favorably known and partly established; straight commission basis; no objection to non-conflicting side line; give full information in application. P. O. Box 2208, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 25, capable, refined, 9 years successful city driving, extensive traveling experience, desires position; excellent references. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 15 years' experience, lumber yard, mill, production and office management large weekly newspaper, desires situation with possibility of advancement. Write Box H-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A YOUNG lady school teacher, experienced, wishes to serve as a traveling companion this summer to an elderly lady, preferably a Christian Scientist. MISS M. S. S., 392 Prospect St., Bridgeport, Conn.

COOK waitress (colored); no laundry; adults; city suburbs; part time; references. Audubon 3-4348. New York City.

COOK-Housework (colored), thoroughly experienced; references; city-country. Harlem 7-0466. New York City.

EXPERIENCED nurse needing opportunity for quiet summer will go to country or seashore and be helpful to one needing companionship, reading, or light care, for very modest compensation. Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, experienced, willing; not servant type; anywhere. Write Box L-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

N H. COLLEGE student wishes position as tutoress, also swimming and outdoor sports, summer resort or travel; references given and required. K BRAKELEY, 127 Russell St., Manchester, N. H.

YOUNG woman teacher wants summer position as traveling companion; experienced; drives car; pleasant disposition; willing to be useful. P-107, Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG lady, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping, typing, filing. Write Box J-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—8-room furnished cottage, modernized, 2-car garage; near river, pond and ocean; season rental $600; call $10,000. E. R. SMITH, 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

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THE OLD red school house of Kearsarge Village in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, now remodeled to studio house, seeks an appreciative owner; there are five rooms, stone fireplace, beamed ceilings, pine paneling, model kitchen, electric ice box and range, bath, oil burner, garage; acre plot, wooded; price $4950; see it over this week-end or write for leaflet.

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Also a good line of Children's Shoes

$1 Per Week
Buys New Portable Typewriter.
Any Make.
Orange Typewriter Co.
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Cotton and Linen Dresses
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No Electricity
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AYLWARD'S FOOD SHOP
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Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

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This Week's Special
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490 Bergen Ave. Del. 3-9059
We Deliver

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
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LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
A new summer package of our own quality candy, 1-lb. package 50c
½-lb. package 25c
Libby's Pineapple Juice, No. 10 can, 51c
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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COUNTRY CLUB ICE CREAM
of delicious flavor and quality
50c quart
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Luncheon Parties Dinner
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We have them all!
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223 Glenridge Avenue Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-3210, 2-3211

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HOME MADE ICE CREAM
"The Cottage" is now open at the corner of Normal Ave. and Carlisle Rd.
We will open a second Cottage about May 29th, corner of Cooper Ave. and Valley Rd.
SERVING GOOD HOMEMADE ICE CREAM
George Bond, Jr.

Knox Hats Manhattan Sportswear
Wellmont Haberdashers
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New Spring Hats and Furnishings are now being shown to make your Decoration Day week-end a success.
Manseo Underwear Manhattan Shirts

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WE LIVE TO SERVE!
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LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.
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We Specialize in All
BEAUTY STUDIO
Adelaide B. Vreeland
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QUALITY MEATS and GROCERIES
FIRST CLASS DELICATESSEN
Phone Nut. 2-1334 *Free Delivery in*
250 High St., Nutley *Surrounding Towns*

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REGAN'S HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
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$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Easy Washer Sales and Repair Service on All Electrical Appliances
MORRELL BROS., Inc.
345 Main Street Or. 3-7277

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Professional Beauty Shop
Telephone 6-9281
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Cor. 7th St. and Park Ave.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
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PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

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ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

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MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS
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We are featuring
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Sizes 14 to 38 . . . . . $3.98
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Free, Prompt Delivery
BERGEN FRUIT DIST'RS
25 Oak Street Tel. Ridge. 6-5636

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A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
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ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

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RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
STORAGE VAULTS
Protect Your Silver and Such Valuables While Vacationing

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(Continued)

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'blue coal' Koppers Coke
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NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

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KLINGERS MARKET Inc.
70 ELM STREET
SPECIAL EACH WEEK in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

SIEVERS BAKERY
117 East Broad Street
Special Every Day
in Bread, Cakes, Pies, Cookies and Salted Nuts
Orders Taken for Birthday Cakes

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

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Scientific Fitting
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719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers For Every Occasion
With Prompt and Efficient Service
Visitors Always Welcome
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
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DEPARTMENT STORE - ERIE, PA.
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UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and ELECTRIC STOVES

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Good Sodas
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The Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 North Third Street

PENNSYLVANIA

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Hours: 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

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$2.00 SHIRTS $2.50
"The World's Most Satisfactory Shirt"
BARR
KNOWN MEN'S WEAR
38 SOUTH 17TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Pay Us a Visit Soon

PERMANENTS
of Distinction
Frederic, Vita Tonic, Eugene and Nestle Permanents $5.00 up
End Curl Permanent $3.95
CAROLINE M. NOLDE
1815 Chestnut Street RIT. 9958

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REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

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Your Individualism Is Our Objective

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Florist
126 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

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KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

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Ankle fashioned Oxfords FOR MEN
$7.50 to $11.00
Edgerton SHOES $5 to $6
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street
Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SAYLOR'S
The place for picnic supplies
Luncheon Meats, Cheese, Fruits, Green Groceries, Beverages, Paper Plates and Cups
FOURTH and PENN STS. DIAL 6253

WAGNER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This Place Is The Home of Satisfaction
19 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Low Spring Prices Now in Effect
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

SAUL RUBINOW
334 Adams Avenue
Phone 8553
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TOYS GAMES
COMMUNITY BOOK SHOP
Scranton Life Building
546 SPRUCE STREET
STATIONERY BOOKS

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

PATIENCE is the wisest recipe for success.—W. S. ROYSTON.

Daily Features

IF YOU are not too large for the place you are too small for it.—GARFIELD.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A CLARKS, La., reader submits the following—a quotation from Hawthorne—with the comment that while it may seem long, the many short words will make it easy to solve. That's true, but a good average length for puzzle cryptograms is about 100 letters, or not less than about 85 letters or more than about 125 letters. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

"IMGULC ORTO USJTGA KIRBGB TSA ORB DTSC KRTIBK EL BXUF ORTO RTMSO ORB EMOJTGA, TSA JRUYR SEJ KBBD TFDEKO EMG ESFC GBTFUOUBK, JUFF OMGS OE KRTAEJC IRTSOEDK TSA XTSUKR EL ORBUG EJS TYYEGA."

2. Beheadment

A Montreal, Canada, reader submits this "Beheadment"—a puzzle in which the head, or initial letter, is dropped to form a second word. Can you guess this one?

I am lasting and strong, I give shelter to beasts,
Take a letter away and my fame is increased,
For then I in eating, or drinking, or play
Am used in all houses three times a day.

3. Supply the Consonants

The same reader asks if you can supply the consonants to form a well-known proverb with the vowels below, which appear in proper order.

A YAAEIO

The proverb contains five words. Perhaps you'll need help.

4. A "Fishy" Riddle or Two

A reader in Somerset, England, sends the following with the comment that they may be "perhaps too British to be international." Well, whether that is true or not, I'm sure everyone will enjoy them, just the same.

1. Two fish got married; what were their names?
2. What did the bridegroom give to the bride?
3. Where did they go for the honeymoon?
4. What did she say to him when it was time to get up in the morning?

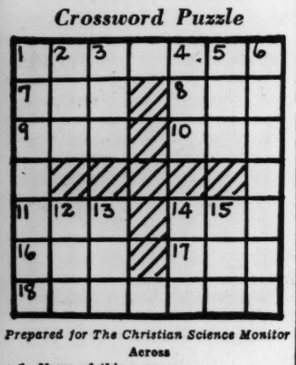
5. Rebus

When you get the answer to this rebus—a 5-letter word—you will immediately declare that it is not right.

UU
G

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Name of this paper
7—One who excels at anything
8—Reverential fear
9—Appendage
10—Wooden pin
11—Seize suddenly
14—Unit of length
16—Female of the sheep
17—Metal
18—Chosen by vote

Down

1—Daytime entertainment
2—Peruvian plant
3—Bird's beak
4—Strike gently
5—Be indebted to
6—Entertained royally
12—Pointed instrument
13—Insect
14—Witty saying
15—Wrath

(The solution will be found elsewhere.)

Husbands

AN ATHENIAN was debating whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of moderate means but of good repute, or to a rich man without recommendations of character. In his dilemma he consulted Themistocles.

"I would bestow my daughter upon a man without money," counseled Themistocles, "rather than upon money without a man."

A Flying Vacation

33

"Bon Jour!"

MY SECOND morning in Atlanta was a busy one. My first duty was to respond to an invitation to visit Washington Seminary, one of the ultra-select schools for girls. I was invited to come, if possible, at 8:30, but it was 9 o'clock before I could get there. Then I was hurried up a flight of steps, and my momentum carried me out onto a platform before I could put on my brakes. I looked out over a startled sea of lovely faces.

Mr. Scott, who shares with his sister the directing of the school, then stepped out to the front; and, after saying far more complimentary things about a certain international daily newspaper than would have come with good grace from my lips, announced that I would say a few words.

Stimulated mostly by the eloquent introduction, but partly by the fact that I had already kept the girls from their classes 30 minutes, and might reasonably be expected to keep them another 30, the applause took on highly gratifying proportions.

I told them the story of my first experience as a public speaker (it must be notorious everywhere by now), and then embarked on a discussion of how we might all open our thoughts for the reception of new ideas, and how we might then develop a suitable vocabulary for their expression. At the conclusion of my remarks there was another wave of applause, a wave that would be buoyed up at sagging points by student applause-leaders in the vain hope that inroads might be made into the next class time.

Afterward I met a student who had made such rapid strides in journalistic work that she had been interviewed by one of the leading newspapers; also the girl who, unofficially, holds a high-jump record.

On my way downstairs I asked where the younger girls were. I had seen none of the little folks at our assembly.

"They are now having their French lesson," said the director.

I knew that when it had been noised around that a speaker had been "upstairs," but had slighted the youngsters, there might be some unfavorable reaction; so I asked for permission to step in and pay my respects. Accordingly I was ushered into the classroom, where some darling little girls were wrestling with that well-known *n* in "bon."

I merely bowed, when my name was mentioned, and gave them a happy salute. Then my escort spoke up: "Stand up, children, and say good morning to our visitor—the way you do to Madame Berry."

The children rose with thinly-veiled embarrassment, straightened down their little dresses, and faced me, and in shrill tones they chorused slowly, "Bon jour, Madame Berry!"—*Daily Features' Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Daily Anecdote

An Irish Bull

A NUMBER of Huguenot refugees from French persecution sought refuge in the south of Ireland, as well as in England and Scotland. Charged by the same spirit which urged them to flee their own country, they became useful and prominent citizens in the lands of their adoption.

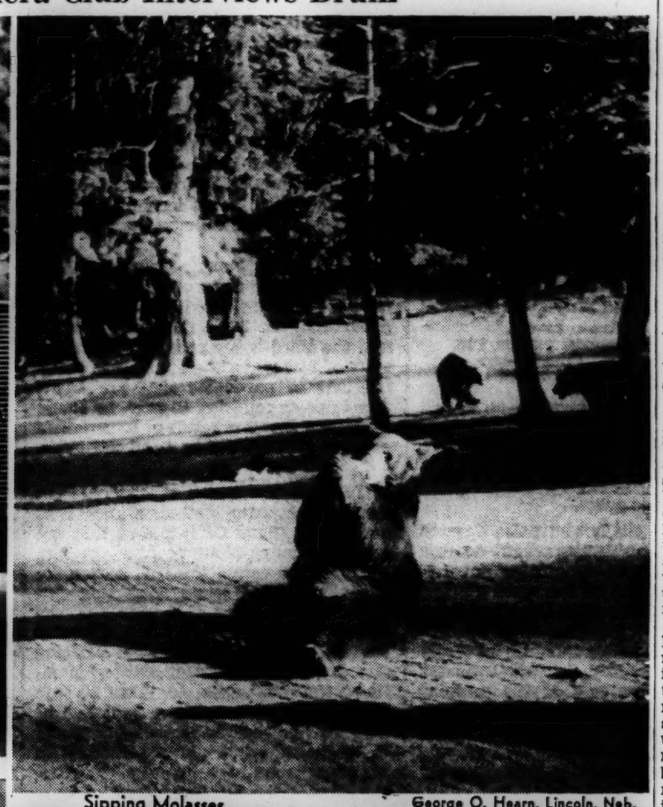
So much did those in Ireland became acclimatized, as it were, to the Irish atmosphere, that when Sir Vesian Pick, who became Mayor of Cork, reported to the Lord Lieutenant during the panic of the landing of the French at Bantry Bay, he mentioned that he "wrote with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other"!

Test of a Gentleman

GOOD manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred man in company.—*Swift.*

The Monitor Camera Club Interviews Bruin

"Have You Anything for Me?" Henry Snyder, Los Angeles



Sipping Molasses George O. Hearn, Lincoln, Neb.

Waiting for a "Hand-Out" H. V. Clarke, Lethbridge, Alta.

Sparring in the Road Harvey C. Jones, Glendale, Calif.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Felt Work

WORN-OUT felts, shop-worn felts, rummage-sale felts, mouse-eaten felts, felts some member of the family is not quite ready to throw away, all find their way into salable articles for Ersy A——.

Ersy cleans the felt and dyes it whenever necessary to get some bright colors for trimming. Then she cuts the felt into strips, circles, squares, or triangles, to make pot holders, hot dish coasters, bath mats, and "plain decorations."

Ersy has a good sense of color, and when her felt strips are braided, the articles receive ready sale to surrounding neighbors. Maybe we should explain that Ersy's braiding is usually basket-weave rather than braiding, but the articles are useful and wear well.—Lynn G., Dallas, Texas.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer

IN COMMENTING on pictures appearing in the Monitor Camera Club, consideration must be given to the fact that in many cases they are merely record pictures. There is generally no opportunity to arrange the lighting and posing, and time is usually limited; so no comment must be regarded as a criticism, but as a suggestion to those who may have a chance to take pictures of similar subjects.

"Have You Anything for Me?"—This interesting, unposed subject tells its own story, has action, and is dramatic. A more decided separation between the head of the bear and the dark toned automobile would add to the attractiveness of the picture. The spotty background draws attention from the subject itself.

Waiting For a "Hand-Out"—This picture is to be commended for the unobtrusiveness of the background. The single fault is the viewpoint, since subjects are generally much more strongly represented if taken at an angle instead of face on. In this case the head should be definitely outlined instead of merged into the rest of the body. The exposure was sufficient to record the texture of the bear's fur.

Sipping Molasses—This picture in the natural forest setting would have been improved if it had been taken from a point more to the right, for then the bottle from which the bear is drinking would show and add to the action and story-telling possibility. The alternate streaks of light and shade are too distracting and carry the eye from the main subject, the bear, into the background, thereby weakening the unity of the composition. The placing of the bear directly in the foreground is commendable.

Sparring in the Road—The exposure, action, and composition are excellent, the two distracting elements in this picture being the light patch on the trunk of the tree and the horizontal strip of white dividing the foreground and the background. It would be possible to soften these in the printing. Much better results could be obtained by enlarging, since there is more opportunity for shading or softening obtrusive tones. The picture should have been trimmed close to the tree at the left, where the eye is carried beyond the trunk into the background.

Rest

ALL work and no rest takes the spring and bound out of the most vigorous life. Time spent in judicious resting is not time wasted, but time gained.—*M. B. Grier.*

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Daughter of Herodias

ACCORDING to Josephus, Salome was the name of the girl who danced before Herod Antipas (her stepfather) and who, on the strength of his exaggerated and boastful promise of reward, demanded that she be given the head of John the Baptist as her prize (Mark 6:21-24). In making this request she was, of course, prompted by her cruel mother Herodias, who had recently become the wife of Herod, contrary to the Jewish law, and was anxious to silence forever the objections to this union which had been raised by the Baptist (verse 24).

With regard to Salome herself, we possess little definite information. It appears, however, that when she grew to womanhood she became the wife of that "Philip, tetrarch of Ituraea and of the region of Trachonitie" to whom Luke refers in recording those who were in authority when John's ministry began (Luke 3:1); while her second husband was another member of the Herodian family, one Aristobulus, by whom she had three children (Josephus: "Antiquities of the Jews" XVIII v 4).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

When to Approve Minutes

Question: At our annual business meeting, the minutes of the preceding annual meeting were read and approved.

(a) Is this the proper procedure?

(b) Are minutes of special meetings to be read at each meeting, or may these be omitted and read at the semiannual meeting and all then be read and approved, or corrected, as necessary?

Answer: (a) One year, even six months, is too long a period to elapse between a meeting and the approval of minutes of that meeting. If there are no meetings in the interim, the board, or a committee, should be empowered to approve the minutes. However, the question indicates that there are semiannual meetings, and also a number of special meetings at which, by common consent, the minutes of the annual meeting could be read.

(b) While common parliamentary law does not require minutes to be read at special meetings, when there is a period as long as six months between regular meetings, minutes of regular meetings should be read at an early special meeting, and minutes of special meetings should be read when time permits. This may be done by general consent, or a rule may be adopted specifying this in the order of business. Minutes need not be read at every special meeting, but should be read soon enough to enable intelligent attention and correction if necessary.

Odds and Ends

"My Friends—"

When the President takes over the air waves for an important message, scheduled commercial radio programs are shelved, at a cost of more than $25,000 to the studios.

New Models

The rapid strides in automobile innovations are almost startling—there have been more style and mechanical changes in the past three years in the automobile industry than in all the previous 30.

Streetcar Mail Service

Residents of Stockholm, Sweden, have become accustomed to the mail boxes on the trolleys, but they still remain a source of curiosity to tourists.

Rear Motors

Automobile engineers predict that a number of cars will adopt rear engines in the next two or three years.

Brevities

New Yorker: A West Virginia girl started laughing at a motion-picture show and kept it up for a week. It will surprise nobody to hear that the movie was not a comedy.

Balance Sheet: Sometimes when a man boasts that he "runs things in his own house," he is merely referring to the washing machine and the vacuum cleaner.

Perspective: There are some apartment house janitors who would rather sleep than heat.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Purify that inward sphere and the many shapes of evil that haunt the outward, and which now seem almost our only realities, will turn to shadowy phantoms and vanish of their own accord."
2. Stable, Table.
3. Many hands make light work.
4. John Dory and Ann Chovy. Herring. Whiting Bay (Isle of Arran) Stir John (Sturgeon).
5. Double U (W) are (R) on G (Wrong).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

(Editorial from Santa Barbara Daily News)

Santa Barbara, Calif.

EVERY once in a while some individual reacts to an emergency with utter disregard for his own life in such knightly fashion as to force revision of those pessimistic views on the inherent unselfishness of the human race.

Such a case is that of Albert J. Peake, who drove over an embankment at the end of an Anaheim bridge to avoid crashing into a school bus carrying 25 children, knowing that his truck was loaded with dynamite and 700 detonators—explosives that ordinarily take very little in the way of a jolt to set them off.

Peake's action was so quick as to be instinctive, yet here is evidence that, essentially, civilization has advanced far when the thought of saving others prompts a man to such noble action more quickly than the older instinct of self-preservation.

To make the story even pleasanter, the sequel is so unbelievable as to hint almost of the miraculous. The dynamite did not explode, the touchy detonators did not discharge, even when the truck, going over the embankment, crashed into a telephone pole, and Peake and his two companions climbed out of the overturned truck unhurt except for minor cuts and bruises.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Record Party

PARTIES at which the "price of admission" is one phonograph record (to be returned to the owner after the party) have been very successful. Almost everyone has some dance record, or if he wishes a new tune he can obtain it for a small sum. The records take care of the music problem without any interference from radio advertisers. And then everyone will have a little story to tell as to why he bought his particular number.

A prize is given for the most popular or the most ridiculous tune. After all records have been played there is usually a general exchange of records in which everybody benefits by bringing home a new one (to himself, anyway).—J. S. B., Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

High Finances

Mr. Williams had hired Sambo to paint his shed at the stipulated price of $2.50. Reappearing on the scene some time later he found Sambo lying in the shade enjoying himself while another Negro was busy painting.

"How is this, Sambo?" asked Mr. Williams. "I thought I hired you for that job."

"Yes, suh, Mr. Williams, Ah knows you did, but Ah done sublet the contract for $3."

"But," remonstrated Mr. Williams, "I pay you only $2.50, so you are losing money on this job."

"Yes suh, yes suh, Ah knows Ah is," was the reply. "But it's worth somethin' to be boss."

Natural Pose

A farmer, visiting his son at the university, took the boy down town to have his photograph taken. The photographer suggested that the son stand with his hand on his father's shoulder.

"It would be more appropriate," remarked the father, "if he stood with his hand in my pocket."—*Rural Progress.*

Modern Youth

It was 7 p. m. Grandma was tucking her four-year-old grandson into bed. She smiled sweetly. "Are you ready, my dear," she asked, "for your bedtime story?"

The boy shrugged. "Never mind," he replied. "Just give me the punch line!"—*El Paso World News.*

Love's Labor's Lost

Enthusiastic Back Yard Gardener: "What do you think of my vegetable garden, dear?"

Wife (surveying meager crop): "All right, but I could have bought it all in a half a dozen cans—and at one-third the cost."

The Trumpet

Bandsman (about to practice): "The mouthpiece tastes funny tonight."

Daughter: "Oh, I forgot to tell you I used it to fill the lamp, as I couldn't find the paraffin funnel!"—*Montreal Star.*

An Old Model

"He makes mountains out of molehills."

"A pessimist?"

"No, just an owner of a second-hand car."

Modern Proposal

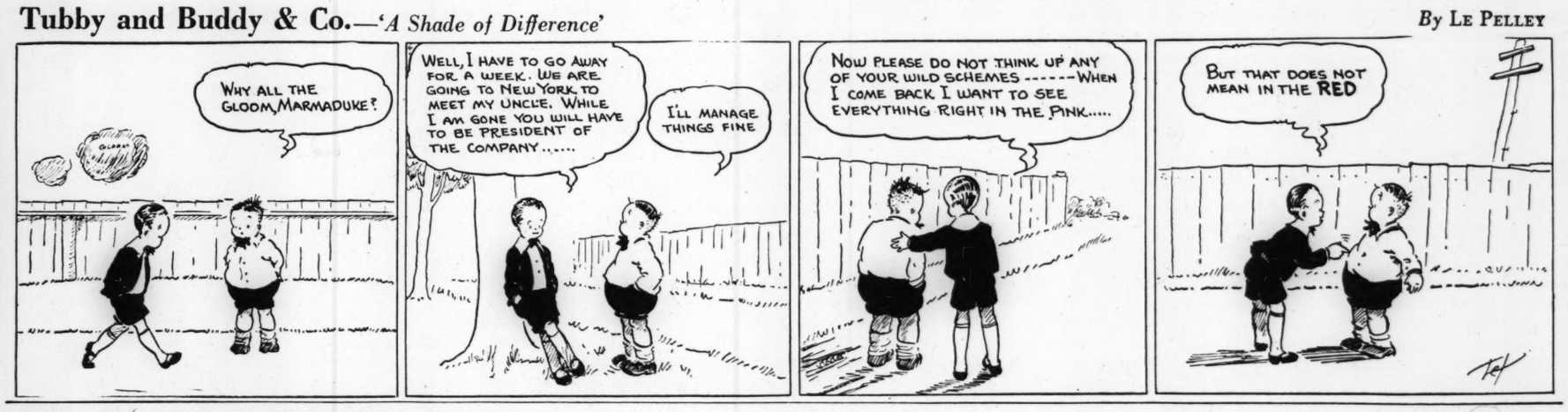
Young Man: "Will you marry me?"

Heiress: "No, I'm afraid not."

Young Man: "Oh, come on, be a support."—*California Pelican.*

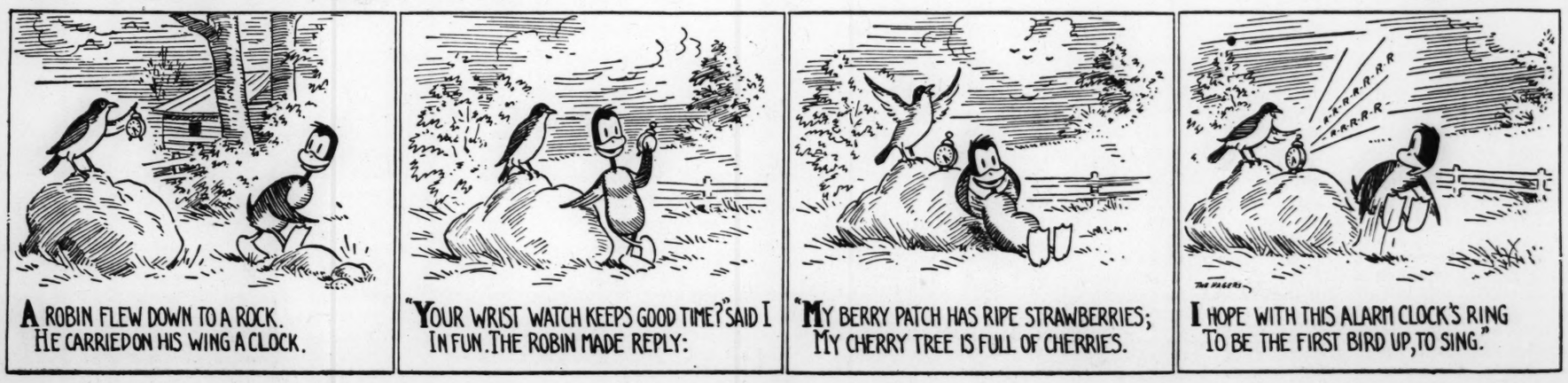
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'A Shade of Difference'*

By LE PELLEY


WHY ALL THE GLOOM, MARMADUKE?
WELL, I HAVE TO GO AWAY FOR A WEEK. WE ARE GOING TO NEW YORK TO MEET MY UNCLE. WHILE I AM GONE YOU WILL HAVE TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.....
I'LL MANAGE THINGS FINE
NOW PLEASE DO NOT THINK UP ANY OF YOUR WILD SCHEMES ------ WHEN I COME BACK I WANT TO SEE EVERYTHING RIGHT IN THE PINK.....
BUT THAT DOES NOT MEAN IN THE RED

The Adventures of Waddles—*Preparedness*

By THE HAGERS


A ROBIN FLEW DOWN TO A ROCK. HE CARRIED ON HIS WING A CLOCK.
"YOUR WRIST WATCH KEEPS GOOD TIME?" SAID I IN FUN. THE ROBIN MADE REPLY:
"MY BERRY PATCH HAS RIPE STRAWBERRIES; MY CHERRY TREE IS FULL OF CHERRIES.
I HOPE WITH THIS ALARM CLOCK'S RING TO BE THE FIRST BIRD UP, TO SING."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

It Can't Happen Here

THE Black Legion, so self-named, and composed of a miserable mingling of ignorance, despotism and brutal lawlessness, is doomed. With the gangster, its natural companion, it is already on the way out. It has no place in a free nation and the ugly evidence of its work uncovered in Michigan is the signal for its exit.

Falsely masquerading as defenders of the Constitution, these pseudo-Americans pledge silly and sinister oaths to an absurd "Order"—arrogantly styling itself "United Brotherhood of America"—in which there is neither order nor brotherhood nor patriotism. Incredible as it seems, there remain individuals in America who, with weird and solemn mummery comparable to the voodoo of the jungle, vow "no allegiance to any Foreign or World power except that of God and of the United States of America," and forthwith immediately proceed to kidnap and murder and flog persons who have incurred the dislike or displeasure of members, thereby breaking the Scriptural commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and flouting the laws of their country.

"It is made up of good people in all walks of life, who were brought to their senses when Communism and other isms crept into the United States from foreign countries," is the amazing declaration of one of the questioned members in defense of this parasitic growth of another ism—despotism in America

This most recent manifestation of ruthless brutality is one more phase of the conflict in the human mind between reason and force, of which the world sees so many evidences today. It should, however, not be discouraging to those who study the signs of the times. Rather is it a matter for rejoicing that such evils are coming to the surface that they may be seen for their inherent antagonism to all that civilized communities hold dear. Latent they may smolder; blatant they perish quickly.

> And the unclean spirits went out, and entered into the swine: . . . and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, . . . and were choked in the sea. Mark V, 13.

Thus it happened when Jesus preached and practiced pure brotherhood and rebuked the unclean spirit which called itself "Legion."

Further encouragement is given by the very fact that enlightened public opinion recognizes this menace which would substitute government by force, arbitrary will, for government by law. Very practical evidence of this was recently given when the Federal District Court in New Orleans gave judgment against a sheriff for negligence in allowing a Negro boy to be taken from custody and lynched, ordering the officer to pay $2500 damages to the boy's parents.

The nationwide indignation culminating now in a guilty verdict in the Tampa flogging case, and a courageous decision by the judges in a Mississippi court early in the year that no court should "by adoption give legitimacy to any of the works of the mob," all indicate that Americans are determined that brutality shall not take the place of justice, that government by law shall reign. May that determination extend to discussing and defeating their own impulse to meet lawlessness with lawlessness. The answer is to be found rather in Christian firmness and forgiveness.

Adventure in Black and White

A SURVEY among students in New York City high schools showed that 71 per cent preferred light, transient fiction to reading of proven worth. Perhaps insufficient attention has been given to tactfully and sympathetically illuminating the intrinsic satisfactions of reading. It may be that reading has been presented as a compulsion. The high school age is one which fancies it is outgrowing the need of discipline, and that compulsion cannot successfully be brought to bear on it. But if reading can be presented in the form of an inexhaustible treasury, in which one wanders and is never alone?

Libraries have proved themselves invaluable to enormous numbers of the unemployed. There has been something for them in reading which they never had time to savor when they were employed. The records can probably never be computed of those who used a period of unemployment to study up on some subject which would give them a chance at a higher rung of employment when they could go to work again.

There is a special privilege in store for those who, themselves feeling for the endless delights of reading, can find a way so to communicate those delights to youth that they come alive, and take on the aspect of a form of adventure. All treasure is not sunk in the seven seas. Who has not known the especial excitement, at one time or another, of stumbling on a sentence that put, incomparably, something one had been thinking for a long time.

Students cannot always know the things reading has in store for them. But the cry of youth these days is against boredom. And what better road can be traveled in the opposite direction from boredom than the road which is paved with books?

"Wrecking" the Civil Service

NOT what he says, but how—this is the reason for some of the objections to the blast just delivered against the Roosevelt Administration by the president of the American Federation of Government Employees, E. Claude Babcock. In a pamphlet, "Influence or Merit?" Mr. Babcock charges the Administration with "wrecking the civil service," and gives numerous examples of what he means by the phrase:

> The Democratic spoilsmen have:
> Created a legion of political pension jobs.
> Filled them with the "faithful."
> Taken many civil service jobs out of the civil service.
> Fired individuals to place others with more influence.
> Fired groups because they came from politically unimportant states.
> Totally disregarded efficiency, both in appointment and in dismissal.
> Filled jobs with no duties.

These findings will not surprise anyone who has been watching the recent decline of the merit system of appointing government employees. One of the most glaring inconsistencies in the New Deal has been the attempt to mix idealism with Farleyism, and Mr. Babcock's labeling of Postmaster General Farley as "spoilsmaster general" is perhaps one of his happier thoughts. More questionable, however, is the general tone of the pamphlet, whose thrusts at the abuse of the civil service for the benefit of political patronage seem to ring as much with partisanship as with concern for the merit system.

Members of the very organization of which Mr. Babcock is president are objecting to his methods, the least tactful of which was the permitting of the pamphlet to be published by the Republican National Committee. Groups in the federation feel that by thus aligning the organization with the interests of politics its leader has impaired its effectiveness.

Both parties have subscribed to the merit system, and both have betrayed it. Indeed, such reforms as have been outlined in the Ramspeck and other bills now before Congress are running into Republican opposition because immediate reform would tend to favor Democratic employees who are already holding positions granted under political influence.

Those who are single-mindedly supporting repair and extension of the merit system are doing so out of a desire to take the civil service out of politics. Naturally they would welcome either party's support of measures which would actually accomplish reform, but they will be reluctant to involve their cause in mere partisan attacks and counterattacks.

Sailing Day

ALL Britain turns its gaze to the quaysides of Southampton as the Queen Mary puts out to sea on her maiden passage. Seldom has there been such spontaneous recognition of England's traditional pre-eminence in the seafaring arts as that evoked throughout the Empire by the sailing of its superliner. The tumultuous sendoff accorded the Cunard White Star flier epitomizes the pent-up pride with which the English people have watched the building of their fabulous ship.

Something more than the pageantry of the sea is required to explain the widespread interest excited by the sailing of this ocean queen. England lives by the sea. Ships are the lifeline to her vast dominions. The feeling expressed by Mr. John Masefield, the British poet laureate, in his valedictory to sail still rings true in this era of steam and steel and relentless speed:

> I touch my country's mind, I come to grips
> With half her purpose, thinking of these ships.

As a maritime spectacle, the departure of the Queen Mary gives dramatic impact to England's purpose which sets for itself the thrilling task of winning back the mythical blue ribbon for quickest crossing of the North Atlantic. Within fifteen lean years of postwar competition the pennant has passed from Britain to Germany to France. And now once more the coveted streamer veers uncertainly in the boiling wake of this 80,000-ton colossus from the Clyde.

There are two chapters in the epic of the Queen Mary. The first was ended on the day she left Glasgow. The second part is in the making as mile by mile, hour by hour, she drives her majestic weight through the waves of the Western Ocean. Even though the ship may set a record for the westward passage it is well to bear in mind that superliners do not pay off on speed and luxury alone. On such prosaic but important things as fuel and power hangs the success or failure of the British liner.

It takes four times as much power to drive the former record-holder Bremen at a speed of twenty eight knots as is required to drive a moderate ocean liner such as the Manhattan at a speed of twenty knots. This is the challenge which British shipping interests have attempted to meet with the Queen Mary—increased horsepower per pound of fuel per hour sufficient to run the ship at a profit. No superliner thus far has achieved that goal.

Will the Queen Mary become a profitable successor to the marvelous old Mauretania which held the transatlantic speed record for nearly twenty years? Fuel consumption charts for the outward voyage will reveal much more about the Queen Mary than the possible winning of the blue ribbon.

Expand and Explode

Book News of the Day

GROVER CLARK in A PLACE IN THE SUN (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) proves so "emphatically" that colonies do not "pay" that one wonders why Italy and Japan have been defying the world in their quest for colonies and why Germany's colony-consciousness has put a great question mark over the future of the western world.

Statesmen in Japan, Italy and Germany use one or other of three justifications for colonies. One is the pressure of population, another is the need for trade and the third is the necessity for reservoirs of raw materials. It is these justifications in particular that Mr. Clark punctures as fallacies. History, he shows us, proves that the result of imperialism on such grounds will be Dead Sea Fruit.

* * *

If this is the lesson of history, then surely the aspiring statesmen know it as well as Mr. Clark. Or is it that they are simply deluding their peoples—drawing red herrings across the true reason for expansionism? I could wish that Mr. Clark had explored this aspect of the subject. The evidence, I think, warrants the feeling that some of the aspiring statesmen are red-herring artists. Mussolini is the latest example. When he says that Italy must "expand or explode," he does not add that the so-called necessity is not natural, but manufactured. With his propaganda for a high birth rate the Duce creates conditions which form a plausible cloak for foreign aggression. One suspects, however, that the excuses are the spearhead for something else—a kind of national atavism, personal megalomania, sheer combativeness.

And yet: "Does that explain Italian imperialism?" I don't think so. The roots of imperialism, according to the greatest living authority upon it, J. A. Hobson, "are a medley of aims and feelings." For instance, the Mongol irruption had an entirely different derivation from that of the creation of the British Empire. Similarly the situation which propelled Italy into Africa cannot be *altogether* explained in terms of an exaggerated egotism. May it not also be a defense against the economic nationalism of others? Italy is a "have-not" in a world which, as Mr. Clark's figures show, is owned by "haves"—"haves" who have extended their monopolies to their own colonies. Even if colonies might not pay in material gain, they would surely pay in a less intensified sense of insecurity, enabling the have-nots to be somewhat freer from the hold-ups which are staged from time to time by monopolistic colonial proprietors. In these circumstances a place in the sun is less unprofitable than a place out of it.

* * *

Mr. Clark's analysis, it seems to me, errs because it drives home a lesson that colonies don't pay on the basis of outmoded conditions. Sir Samuel Hoare knew better. At Geneva last fall, he said:

> The view of the United Kingdom government was that the problem was economic rather than territorial or political. It was the fear of monopoly—the withholding of the essential raw materials—that was causing alarm.

Somewhat illogically Mr. Clark in his last chapter comes round to this view:

> The modern industrial nations need raw materials and trade. As long as the opportunity to get these depends on political control over territory, as long as that political control can be and is used to give special advantages to the businessmen of one country, and as long as that control makes continued access to raw materials and trade opportunities a matter of the arbitrary, solitary decision of the controlling country, the "have-nots" among the nations are going to feel that they must fight to get what they need. The "haves" will remain convinced that they must defend by force what they possess.

Is this not an admission of the common-sense conclusion that it is more profitable in the material sense to be a "have" than a have-not?

What we need to do is to make international co-operation and harmony pay *better* than colony-grabbing. Sir Samuel Hoare showed the way in proposing an open door in the colonies. Mr. Clark supports this suggestion, proposing also a kind of supersovereign power to the League of Nations to invalidate any action which would not conform to the Open Door. Certainly something of the kind is needed to clear the conscience of the "haves" in the presence of the fresh outburst of imperialism. H. B. E.

Well Posted

Our Community Invests in Youth

IT ALL began one night last winter when Maria stayed with Mrs. Bradley's children. Maria is sixteen, with flaxen hair, red cheeks and a glint of humor in her blue eyes. She comes from a poor Polish family; her mother, known simply as Anna, is Mrs. Bradley's laundress. Mrs. Bradley could never remember more of Maria's last name than that it began with Z and ended with V. But she knew her children loved to have Maria stay with them, and on this night she discovered one of the reasons. She picked up a paper from the floor as she came in and stood stock still when she saw the drawing on it. A family of adorable kittens were playing on a kitchen floor while their mother kept sleepy eyes on them.

"Maria, did you do this?"

Maria, who had risen from the table where she was studying, admitted that she had drawn the picture.

Mrs. Bradley showed the picture to Mr. Bradley. He admired it and told her that Mr. Tupper, the mathematics teacher, had been telling him of Peter, a brilliant boy who wanted to go to college, but couldn't afford it.

"Boys and girls with ability needing more training and not going to get it," the thought bored into her mind for several days. But Mrs. Bradley is not an ordinary woman who just wishes for things—she gets them done.

She is a rather small woman with five children, no maid and a big house. But she's a manager and somehow she knows how to influence people. She organized the Mothers' Club and the Children's Garden Club. She wasn't going to let this problem stump her. Ours is a community where great wealth exists as well as poverty. There are families who spend enough in a week to keep a boy in college a whole term; people with beautiful homes, fine cars, boats.

* * *

Mrs. Bradley knew some of these people and that they would gladly help her. But she did not want this to be charity of a few rich people. She was groping for a plan that would interest our whole town; the words she used to Mr. Bradley were "Community Scholarships." Why shouldn't a town want to invest in boys and girls as well as in streets and lights, parks and policemen? Big dividends would be coming in after awhile—boys and girls developing into fine men and women, the town proud of them and they wanting to "pay back." One night in April there was a big dinner at the High School Cafeteria. Five hundred people there, laughing, talking, some of them not quite sure what was in the air. Afterward, they sat and listened while a slight little woman stood up, and in a very brief speech told them of her dream about community scholarships.

An endowment of fifteen or twenty thousand should be raised this spring—next year they could make it bigger. There were looks of astonishment on some faces, people sat forward in their chairs and listened thoughtfully. A bad time to ask for money. Could they do it? You could see the looks of doubt and hesitancy cross their faces. But when little Mrs. Bradley called for volunteers to help in her campaign, men and women popped up all over the room. The money would have to be raised in the next six weeks. A map of the town on the wall was divided into precincts, captains chose their neighbors as lieutenants, not a street was to be left uncanvassed.

Those were exciting weeks that followed the dinner. Women meeting on the street or at the grocer's, compared notes. Yes, everybody was giving—something. An odd, cranky woman surprised us all by sending a check for $100. There was something friendly about it—people you scarcely knew in your own block, turned out to be much nicer than you had supposed. Along in the fourth week, one of the captains called up Mrs. Bradley excitedly: "It's too good to be true, but we've got sixteen thousand already," she said. "That old Mr. Harris gave a thousand last night in memory of his son. People aren't selfish, after all." Of course Mrs. Bradley had discovered that secret long ago—that everyone has good in him if you just know how to find it.

* * *

Graduating night came—a moonlight night in June. The High School Building was crammed. The orchestra played, the graduating class filed onto the platform. Parents, proud as Punch, sat up straighter and listened eagerly to the speeches. It was a long program, but not too long for the parents. And at the end, the High School principal, clearing his throat a little, asked that Mrs. Bradley come forward to announce the scholarship winners. Mrs. Bradley protested.

But somehow she found herself on the platform, waiting for the clapping hands to stop. How glad she was for the hard work of those six weeks when Peter came forward for his scholarship award. But the crowning moment came at the last for Mrs. Bradley.

"The scholarship for outstanding work in art will enable the recipient to attend a fine school in New York next winter," she said in even tones. "I am happy to say that the scholarship goes to Maria—her last name begins with Z—you all know her."

Maria was standing up. So was her mother, down in the audience, both of them completely surprised.

"Do you really mean me?" Maria asked, and then her cheeks got redder than ever when the audience laughed gently.

"Yes, you," Mrs. Bradley said. "You started all this, you know."

"You'll see how I'll work," Maria said earnestly. There were some people in the audience rather shamefacedly using their handkerchiefs. If it hadn't been for Mrs. Bradley—well, our community just hopes there is a Mrs. Bradley in every town. And if there's one thing we're a bit prouder of than even our new station, it's those boys and girls who won the community scholarships. I. S. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

He Saw a New America

BEFORE I left London . . . for my first visit to the United States . . . I read what I could about the great republic across the Atlantic. . . .

On the way out I read some American history. So for me the surprises and the questionings were reduced.

The Statue of Liberty, surely one of the most beautiful and eloquent statues in the world! But a little satirical in this very conservative, capitalist country where unemployment is worse than in Britain, where trade unions find it more difficult to function than in our country, where the power of wealth is stupendous, and where law and order sometimes find it difficult to get on top. . . .

A kindly, hospitable people are these Americans to the visitor from abroad.

I met kindness everywhere. . . .

Fundamentally, I found them friendly to Britain. Keenly interested in us and our problems. Admirers of our capacity in public administration. A real respect for our labor movement.

But . . . well, a bit sore about the nonpayment of the debt. Suspicious—not without reason—about the foreign policy of our present Government. "Is it genuine about the League of Nations, or is it using the League for British imperialist ends?"

I did what I could to hold our end up. I told them that our *people* were absolutely genuine about the League. I even got cross with them. When, repeatedly, they asked, "What's Britain going to do about the League now?" I retorted with some heat, "And what are *you* going to do about it?" . . .

Get rid of the idea that America is just a "British colony gone wrong." That view is very inaccurate; and it does harm. . . .

Their language may be ours, but we must patiently learn the language of their thoughts.

Moreover, their political organization must be vastly different owing to the famous American Constitution.

It is a terrible machine to work. It may suit America. But give me the good old unwritten Constitution of the British. . . .

Officially, my powers at London's County Hall are nil, but I have more real power than the directly elected Mayor of New York—the chief executive of the city. I can get slums cleared on a big scale; he can hardly get any cleared at all.

In social administration, America is a conservative country.

Will it change?

Yes. It *is* changing. The old America of more or less permanent "prosperity" is gone. . . . Mass unemployment is making a new America.

More and more the state concerns itself with economic and social affairs as they concern the masses. A long, long way behind us. . . . But it moves.—*Herbert Morrison*, in the *News Chronicle* (London).

The Wide Horizon

Protecting the Woman Worker

By Alma Lutz

[Former Secretary, Massachusetts Branch, National Women's Party]

THE recent minimum wage decision by the New York State Court of Appeals and the prospect of a review of the case by the United States Supreme Court have stimulated discussion of the subject of special labor legislation for women.

A group which favors such legislation has been lamenting the decision, seeing in it the downfall of their method of protecting women workers. This group claims to speak for working women but is hardly representative of the great mass of women wage earners. Its backers and members are for the most part wealthy women of leisure with a sincere desire to improve in their own way the conditions of workers. Their point of view is distinctly that of the social service worker.

Another group looks upon this decision as a cause of great rejoicing because it reaffirms the right of a woman to contract for her labor on the same terms as a man. This latter group includes business and professional women, restaurant workers, railroad employees, printers, book binders, textile workers, women in industry, and also a few women of wealth, all of whom believe that the principle of equal rights between men and women can be carried over into the economic field.

* * *

The New York Court of Appeals decision followed that of the United States Supreme Court in 1923 in the case of Adkins vs. the Children's Hospital, which read in part:

> We cannot accept the doctrine that women of mature age, sui juris, require or may be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances. To do so would be to ignore all the implications to be drawn from the present-day trend of legislation, as well as that of common thought and usage, by which woman is accorded emancipation from the old doctrine that she must be given special protection or be subjected to special restraint in her contractual and civil relationship.

It would seem that the principle of that decision should be upheld in a democracy based on the ideal that "all men are created equal." Upholding this just principle does not necessarily mean sacrificing women workers for an ideal. It means merely a change of method.

It is cause for regret that during the years following the 1923 decision of the Supreme Court, certain groups spent so much time and money insisting that the only way to protect women workers was through special labor legislation. If that same time had been spent organizing women workers and educating the public to demand higher labor standards and to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work, the exploitation of women workers would not present the problem it does today. But this good work can be begun now. The contention that women cannot be organized into unions or into groups intent on bettering their condition is disproved by the many well-organized and powerful associations of women in existence today.

If labor legislation seems essential to meet the problem, minimum wage and hour legislation for all adult workers or for an industry which exploits its workers, is the answer. After all, the work of men and women is closely related. Low wages for women tend to bring men's wages down to the same level.

* * *

In the past it has been said that men would not countenance labor legislation applying to them, but times have changed, and the attitude of labor men on that subject is very different today, possibly due to conditions during a long period of economic stress and to their experience under NRA codes.

Minimum wage legislation for women only or for women and children has been a failure. The linking of women with children in such legislation has not only been unfair to women, but has hindered the proper regulation of child labor. In no state has minimum wage legislation been effectively enforced because of lack of funds and the need of a large departmental force. In spite of this fact it has brought about the replacement of women workers by men and boys. The statements of workers and the printed reports of state labor bureaus testify to this replacement. In New York before the announcement of the minimum wage decision, when it looked as if hotels and restaurants would be brought under the minimum-wage ruling, it was agreed by employers that women employees would be replaced by men. This would have brought great suffering to hundreds of women.

Hour legislation for women and not for men also makes women far less desirable as employees. No employer will hire women if he has to work out a complicated system of keeping a record of their time, unless he can get them for lower wages.

It would seem that the time has come for women of the United States to face the issue of special labor legislation. They must decide whether they want to function as full-fledged citizens with the right to contract for their labor on the same terms as men or whether they want to continue to beg for labor laws which will keep them in a special labor group as the economically weak of the world.